THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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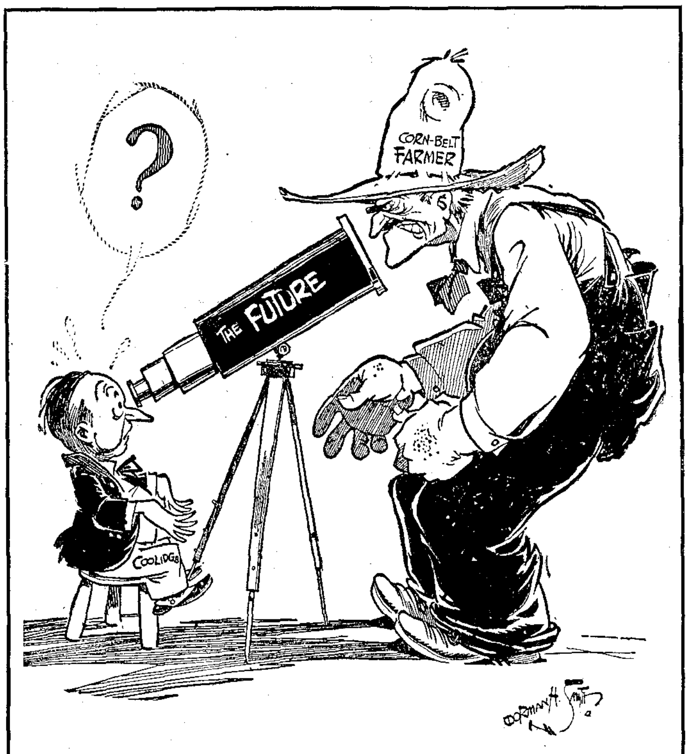
THE THIRD KNOCK-OUT FOR McNARY-HAUGENISM

A GLUTTON FOR PUNISHMENT, the McNary-Haugen farm-relief bill recently received, at the hands of both Democrats and Republicans in the Senate, its third successive knock-out in the last three years. This means, according to Arthur P. Chew in the Philadelphia *Farm Journal*, that "four years of strenuous campaigning by the McNary-Haugenites has not materially changed the attitude of Congress on farm relief by the price-fixing, surplus-dumping, excise-taxing plan." But it does not mean, the editorial writers and Washington correspondents agree, that McNary-Haugenism has retired from the ring. The defeat of this farm-aid bill, which aimed to check the ruinous price-depressing influence of overproduction and crop surpluses, does not end the fight, we are told; it will be continued at the polls in the coming Congressional elections, and will be renewed in the next Congress. The temper of the corn and wheat belt four months hence will be a big factor in the political outcome. Supporters of McNary-Haugenism are already threatening Eastern Republicans with a party split and a tariff revolt. "The Western farm upheaval is no longer a revolt, but a revolution," one observer reports. For the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill, predicts the Chicago *Tribune*, "the Midwestern farmer is going to send Washington a bill of another sort"; and in an editorial in the Des Moines *Register* headed "Keep Up the Fight for the Farm," we read:



SPOILING THE VIEW

—Smith in the Sacramento *Bee*.

"There should not be the least discouragement from the adverse vote of this Congress. The national campaign of 1928 already looms in the foreground. We are to have important elections in November. There will be a new Congress before the issues are finally fixt for the campaign. An affirmative fight for the farm will win."

What is this McNary-Haugen farm-relief bill, which Congress has three times rejected, but on which the farm bloc seems to have set its heart? In order that our crop surpluses may be disposed of abroad and fair prices for farm products maintained at home, it would provide a powerful board and a large sum of money. The Springfield *Union*, for example, recalls that—

"Originally the agricultural committee of the House believed that the plan would work if the Government spent $375,000,000 solely for purchases of wheat, corn, cotton, cattle and hogs. The very magnitude of this subsidy helped to bring about the defeat of the project in the House.

"In taking it up in the Senate, McNary first reduced the amount to $250,000,000 without any guaranty of $75,000,000 to cotton. Even this amount seemed to stagger some Senators, and the corn-belt lobbyists agreed to reduce it to $150,000,000, with the understanding that the Southern Senators might have one-half of it."

And in Mark Sullivan's Washington correspondence in the New York *Herald Tribune* we learn these further details concerning the bill that was killed in the Senate two days later:

"Its sponsors in the Senate, trying to rid it of controversial features, began by dropping the tariff as the measuring stick for the fixt price. In the early draft the price of farm crops was to be fixt at the price abroad plus the American tariff plus the cost of transportation to America. As the bill now stands it still provides for a fixt price, but the government agency charged with fixing the price can use their judgment.

"A second feature, now dropt, was the original proviso that whenever foreign farmers should send their products to America to take advantage of the high fixt price here, the President should declare an embargo, which would have constituted the greatest extension of the protective tariff ever attempted.

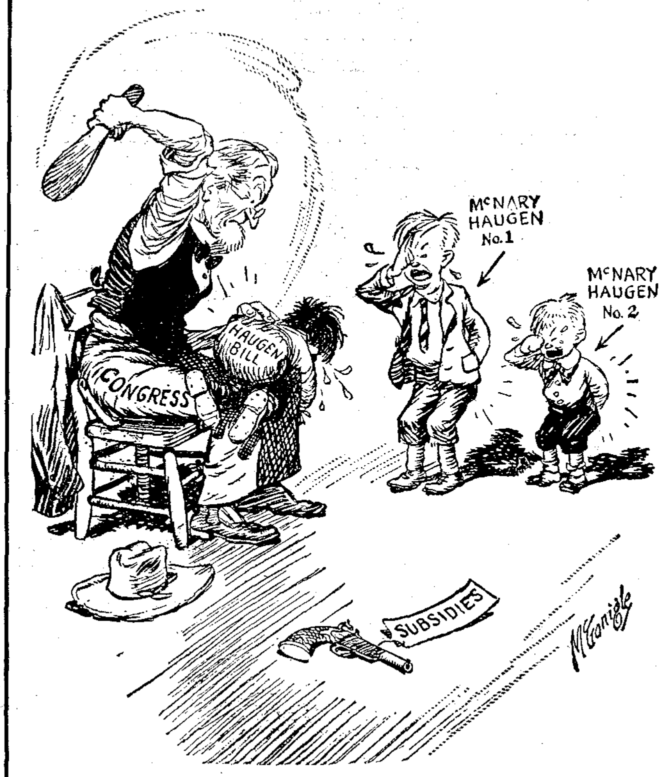
"In yet other respects the bill has been changed, either to meet objections from some sections or to recruit friends from others. At various times cotton has been in the farm-relief bill and out of it; naval stores, turpentine and resin have been in the bill and out of it; butter and dairy products have been in and out.

"It is doubtful, however, whether any process of amelioration can remove what is the essential heart of the bill, which is the same thing that Senator Bruce of Maryland, from a standpoint of opposition, calls 'the vital, the radical, the incurable, irremediable infirmity of the bill.'

"That is the assessment of an equalization fee on every bushel of wheat or pound of pork, as the case may be; and the compulsory collection of that fee from every individual farmer by the power of the Federal Government. This heart of the bill can be stated in a five-sentence summary of its mechanism. A year's wheat crop, for example, is to be separated into two parts. One part is to be sold in America at a high price, higher than the average in the past. The other part is to be sold abroad for whatever price can be obtained in competition with foreign countries. This sale abroad will mean a loss. The loss on sales abroad is to be met by an equalization fee to be assessed against the portion of the crop sold in America and to be paid ultimately by every farmer, each in proportion to the size of his crop."

An interesting light on the geographical distribution of McNary-Haugenism is shed by the following statement in the Des Moines *Capital:*

"The States which cast both their senatorial votes for the farm-aid bill were Arizona, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee and Washington. Illinois would undoubtedly have been added to this list if Senator McKinley had been present. Neither of the North Dakota Senators voted. Senators Fess and Willis of Ohio both voted with the opposition. This shows how the lines were drawn from the standpoint of geography."



BOYS MUST NOT PLAY WITH DANGEROUS WEAPONS
—McGonigle in the Philadelphia *Farm Journal.*

What settled the fate of the bill in the Senate, many papers agree, was Secretary Mellon's analysis and arraignment of it in a letter to its sponsors. After the publication of this letter, Representative Gilbert N. Haugen said: "There is no use making any further drive for farm relief now. We have had our day in court." Mr. Mellon argued that the bill was economically unsound; that its enactment would increase the cost of living, because the people would pay the equalization fee and all loss involved in selling products abroad; that the purchasing power of wages would be lowered; and that one result would be to increase production and decrease consumption. Moreover—

"The purpose intended to be accomplished by the bill is to raise the prices of wheat, corn, cotton and live-stock above world prices. A board known as the Federal Farm Board, for which is appropriated $250,000,000, plus $300,000 for immediate expenses, is to arrange with cooperative associations and other dealers to purchase, store, or export the surplus of these commodities beyond the demand for home consumption. The taking of this surplus off the home market is to raise the price in the home market. The surplus is to be sold abroad even if the foreign price is below cost. The loss on the storage, or on the sale of the surplus abroad, is to be paid in the first instance out of the fund appropriated from the Treasury. It is proposed to reimburse the fund by a fee ('equalization fee') or tax on all those commodities sold by the farmer.

"In other words, it is hoped to raise prices on part of the crop by taking a loss on a smaller part of it, and the method by which this is to be done is to divide the crop into two parts—the larger to be sold to American consumers at high prices and the smaller part to be sold abroad to foreign consumers at cheaper prices or even below the cost of production. The loss incurred in giving this advantage to foreign consumers is to be covered by money from the Treasury and from the higher prices paid by American consumers.

"It is, of course, apparent at once that the effect of the bill will be to increase the cost of living to every consumer of the five basic agricultural commodities in this country. The 'equalization fee,' while it purports to be paid by the farmer, will be included in the increased price of the commodity and will, in the end, be borne not by the farmer but by the consumer. The net result will be that the American consumer will pay the increased domestic price which, of necessity, must include the 'equalization fee' of the loss incurred in selling the surplus abroad. We shall have the unusual spectacle of the American consuming public paying a bonus to the producers of five major agricultural commodities with a resulting decrease in the purchasing power of wages, and at the same time contributing a subsidy to the foreign consumers, who, under the proposed plan, will secure American commodities at prices below the American level. European labor could purchase American products at a lower price and could live more cheaply than American labor. Foreign industrial costs would be lowered and the foreign competitors assisted in underselling American products abroad and in our home market. I can see no permanent relief for American agriculture through subsidizing foreign competition; and that, in my opinion, is what the bill, if it becomes a law, will do."

By a clever twist, taking one paragraph of this letter and substituting the words "Tariff bill" for "Haugen bill" and "duty" for "equalization fee" Senator Borah converted it into an arraignment of the tariff, as follows:

"It is, of course, apparent at once that the effect of the tariff bill will increase the cost of living to every consumer of manufactured articles in this country. The duty, while it purports to be paid by the foreigner, will be included in the increased price of the commodity and will in the end be borne not by the foreigner, but by the consumer. The net result will be that the American consumer will pay the increased domestic price which, of necessity, must include the duty or the loss incurred in selling the surplus abroad. We shall have the unusual spectacle of the American public paying a bonus to the manufacturer of manufactured articles, with a resulting decrease in the purchasing power of wages, and at the same time contributing a subsidy to the foreign consumers, who under the proposed plan will secure American commodities at prices below the American level."

While many farm organizations have lined up behind the McNary-Haugen bill, many others, according to B. F. Yoakum, an expert on railroads and agriculture, are strongly opposed to it; and in the Philadelphia *Farm Journal* we read:

"We have declared that the surplus-dumping plan under government auspices was probably unworkable, even if all farmers were to participate in its benefits; and when it was proposed to subsidize a few special classes of farmers, at the expense of all other farmers as well as the general public, we have called such an outrage by its proper name.

"Agriculture is reasonably prosperous. It will be more prosperous hereafter. But it will come about, not through subsidies and artificial government control, but through the steady increase in population, preservation of American markets through the tariff, and the activity of farmers' cooperative selling organizations on a large scale, with or without government help."

But a very different tone characterizes the statements of a number of farm leaders quoted by B. M. Kile in the Baltimore *Sun.* Thus Senator Capper of Kansas, publisher of influential farm journals, thinks it "most unfortunate" that the Administration did not see fit to back the McNary-Haugen bill. "Speaking as a Republican," he says, "I anticipate a strong reaction in the coming elections and stronger support for the measure in Congress next winter." "This is only the beginning of the fight," declares Charles R. Hearst, President of the Iowa Farm Bureau, who is confident that "Congress must in the end act favorably." "It is unfortunate that the Administration could not see the justice and advisability of giving the Haugen bill a chance to prove its worth," says Chester Gray, of the American Farm Bureau Federation. And George N. Peek, Chairman of the Midwestern Committee of Twenty-two, is quoted as follows:

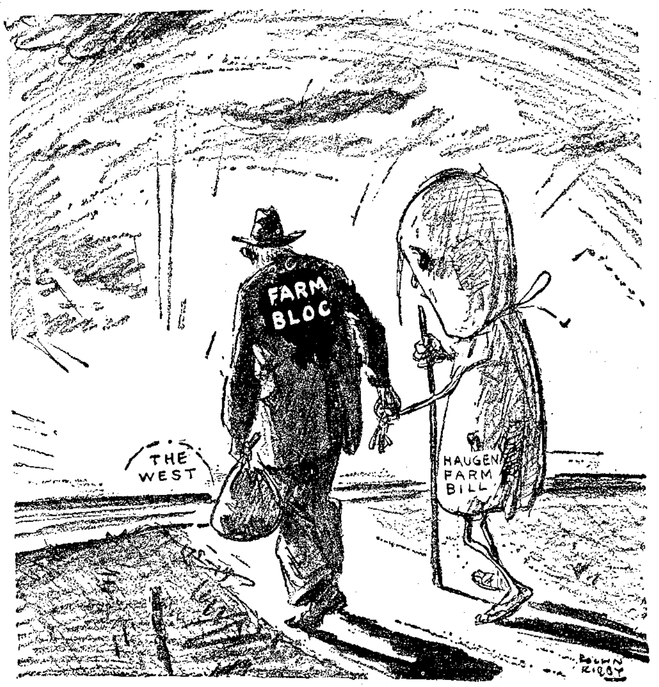
> "Industrial forces that control the present Administration are responsible for the defeat of the Haugen bill. Secretary Mellon, the spokesman for the industrial East, has unintentionally rendered farmers a great service, however, by his brutal candor in demanding as a permanent policy that American farmers sell their products to American industry at European peasant prices, which means industrialization of America at the expense of agriculture."

Dr. T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange, sees a new party coming to birth in the agricultural West as a result of the present conflict over farm relief. We read:

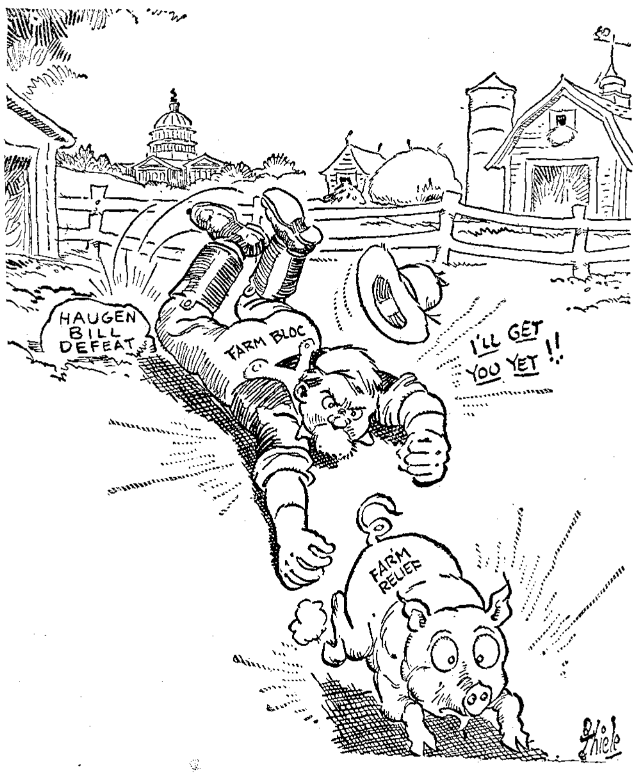
> "It is highly probable that out of the present situation there will arise three distinct parties. The South must remain Democratic because of the Negro problem. The East will insist on its various forms of favoritism to industry—in other words, the present Republican policy. The Midwest and West will develop its own party. It may continue for a time to be known as the progressive branch of the Republican party, but it will soon be as separate and distinct as the present Democratic party."

With this suggestion in mind, let us see how the papers of the West and Middle-West react to the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill. We do not find the bill as popular with the press as it is with the farm leaders. "Like all price-fixing measures, the bill is mischievous," remarks the St. Joseph *News-Press*. "The farmer has been saved from his 'friends,'" rejoices the Minneapolis *Journal*. "Sanity wins in the council of the solons," exclaims the Chicago *Evening Post*, which goes on to say:

> "It is unfortunate that a Congress, wholly well disposed toward the farmer, and an Administration eager to promote his interests, should be compelled to face his displeasure—as it will in certain communities—because its good intentions were obstructed by those who loudly claimed to be the farmer's better friends. But to have yielded to these 'better friends' would have been to betray sound principles for the sake of a dubious political advantage, with the certainty that the hour would arrive when the farmers themselves would discover they had been misled."



THE CRUSADER'S RETURN
—Kirby in the New York *World*.



STILL CHASING IT
—Thiele in the Mobile *Register*.

The bill spelled "special privilege," declares the St. Louis *Star*. In the same city the *Globe-Democrat* expresses the opinion that agricultural legislation along such radical lines "is not likely ever to have sufficient support for enactment"; and in the *Post-Dispatch* we read:

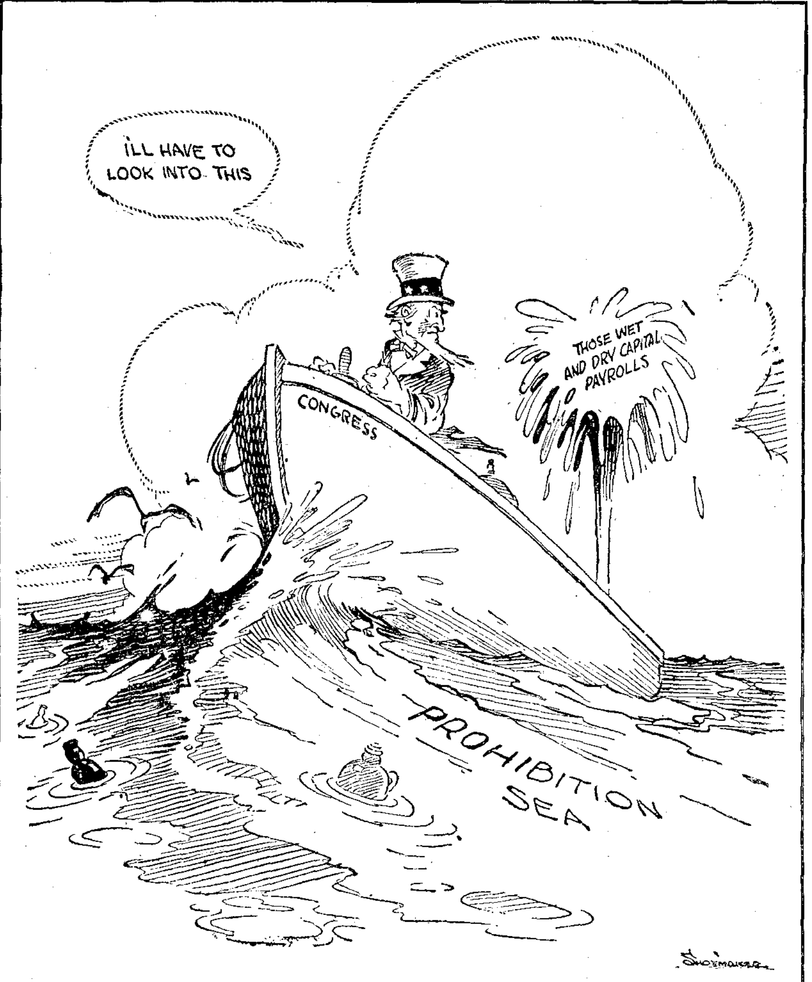
> "Three important factors enter into this question as to why the farmer finds himself in a position where he can not make a living except in years when there is an unusual foreign demand for his products.
>
> "First, and the most important, is the fact that the farmer sells his products in a free market and buys in a market protected by high tariff. To-day, the distrest farmer pays, on every necessity of life, several profit tolls from factory to retailer, and to this price is added an excessive protective tariff. If we were to take away this tariff wall and permit him to buy, as he sells, in a world free market, he would receive no more in dollars for his farm products, but the purchasing power of his dollar would rise, and place him more nearly on an equal footing with the industrial world.
>
> "Second, our methods of farming have steadily advanced from the primitive to the highly scientific, which has put American farming on a plane where less man-power per acre is required, and which at the same time increases the marketable yield per acre. The result is overproduction in an overmanned industry.
>
> "Third, the consumption of purely edible food products is limited to the size of the national stomach, as measured by so many pounds per annum per man. Only increase in population can create an increase in consumption.
>
> "Special privilege, meaning bonus, directly or indirectly, will only increase the farmer's misery. A positive reduction in the height of the tariff wall is the direction in which the farmer and those interested in his welfare should make the fight."

On the other hand, the Omaha *Bee* declares that the big lesson of this defeat to the farmer is "the need for continued fighting." Says this Nebraska journal:

> "The farmer program earned for itself in this year's fighting a wider support than it received at the time of the previous great contest in Congress. The issues that the farm program raises are big issues.
>
> "It must be the aim of the farm leaders and those who are fighting with them to carry on a campaign of education among the people of the East. The rank and file of the people in the East would not willingly deny justice to agriculture. Their representatives voted against the farm program because they were afraid that the price of food would be increased."

IS PROHIBITION WORTH $35,000,000?

WAYNE B. WHEELER'S ADMISSION that the total cost of the campaign for putting Prohibition into the Constitution was in the neighborhood of $35,000,000 was quickly seized upon by editors, both dry and wet, who could not wait until all the testimony was taken before telling their readers what they think of such a bargain. Considering it together with what Mr. Wheeler has told Senator Reed's investigating committee about the expenditures by the national Anti-Saloon League and State branches since the advent of Prohibition, the New York *Daily News* is moved to cry out upon this rush of money into the dry organization's coffers. Another paper calls it a "sordid enterprise," but newspapers on the dry side insist that Prohibition is cheap indeed at this price, and that the record of the Anti-Saloon League is one of generous devotion to an end "both idealistic and nationally profitable." Of course, the figures are still incomplete, as the senatorial campaign-fund investigating committee has still to go over the Anti-Saloon League books and to delve into the receipts and expenditures of anti-Prohibition organizations.


I'LL HAVE TO LOOK INTO THIS
THOSE WET AND DRY CAPITAL PAYROLLS
CONGRESS
PROHIBITION SEA
Shoemaker

SPRINGING A LEAK

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*.

The $35,000,000 sum was said by Mr. Wheeler on the witness stand to have been approximately the total amount "that had been put into the fight for educational and all progress during the thirty years," and that it was the amount spent by all different agencies fighting for Prohibition. At the height of the campaign just before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment the State and national Anti-Saloon League expenditures were said by Mr. Wheeler, who is the League's general counsel, to have been about $2,500,000 a year. Receipts and disbursements for the six years since the enactment of Prohibition, as far as the national organization is concerned, total $3,444,623 received and $3,430,285 disbursed. Mr. Wheeler also gave the receipts and expenditures for the five important State branches in Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Ohio and New Jersey. With these included, notes the New York *Times*, "the totals for the national organization and five State branches are $7,661,447 in receipts, and expenditures of $7,698,594, leaving a deficit of $37,147." Using Mr. Wheeler's figures as a basis, the conclusion has been reached in Washington, according to a New York *World* correspondent, "that upward of $60,000,000 all told has gone into the drys' war-chest to force Prohibition on the nation and keep it there." Among other items that might be added in are the sums spent by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Pennsylvania to pay for the enforcement of the State Prohibition Law, for which the legislature failed to appropriate. The testimony on this point, brought out by Senator Reed, aroused at the time considerable discussion of the propriety of such private contribution to law enforcement.

To quote the adverse comment first, "money, money, money," sighs the New York *Daily News*, as it considers the Wheeler testimony:

> "The League rakes it in from busybodies, sincere and insincere, from church people gone hysterical, and presumably from bootleggers afraid of return of light wines and beer.
>
> "Money, money, money. The League deals it out—in New York as elsewhere—to its well-paid officials, to bulldozing lobbyists, to persons bent on saddling New York with laws beloved of farmers and Senator Borah."

Convinced that the sums mentioned by Mr. Wheeler are far from complete, the New Haven *Journal-Courier* roundly condemns the Anti-Saloon League:

> "The significance of this sordid enterprise ought to be brought home to every man and woman in the country who was misled into the belief that they were associating themselves with a great moral crusade, taking its ideal from spiritual sources and its manners from the highest conception of social obligation. The leaders in the movement abandoned the idea of winning over the people of the country to Prohibition through educational processes and adopted the method so familiar in political activities of making the almighty dollar do the trick. Just at that moment the crusade lost its character as a soul-stirring and soul-saving enterprise, and became an undertaking even less respectable in its vision than a party struggle into which so often enter the meanest passions of mankind."

The "splendid men and women" included in the Prohibition movement would be horrified, continues the Connecticut paper, if they were told that the prodigious sum of $35,000,000 had been used to promote the fortunes of a political party. And this huge fund, we are told further, was used in a professional political campaign. "From the moment the policy of leading the people to the support of Prohibition on high moral and spiritual grounds, through education, was abandoned, high-power commercial salesmanship took hold with the conscience well under control."

The Journal-Courier does not see how any one can now believe that Prohibition is "of popular origin and the unprejudiced child of popular demand":

> "The fact that it cost at least $35,000,000 to put it over proves conclusively to any one familiar with political history, that without such an expenditure of money it could not have been put over at all. Any proposed amendment to the Constitution or statute law which depends for its adoption upon the employment of such an enormous fortune is per se of a most questionable

> character. Thus far the Amendment has been opposed in all sections of the country, and a movement to have it repealed started, on the substantial ground that the Constitution is no place to lodge such a sumptuary act; that, if it has any rights, they are of a legislative and not of an organic character. To that intelligent objection may now be added the additional objection that it was deliberately put there by the arts and artifices hitherto unknown except to and practised only by political professionals. For the first time the fact is being established that a fraud has been practised upon the people of the country and that what those, who noisily preach law enforcement, are really demanding is an avowal of respect for the fraud. Defense of the Eighteenth Amendment has been made impossible from any angle of public morality or citizen obligation with which we are familiar, and we make claim to respect for both. The parting of the ways has been reached."

In Pennsylvania, the State whose politics has been under such searching analysis from Senator Reed and his colleagues, the Philadelphia *Record* observes that "it must be recognized that the raising of private funds to secure the enforcement of a law and the disbursement of many millions to procure legislation are open to considerable criticism."

Such an anti-Prohibition daily as the New York *World* remarks that for a "great moral movement" Prohibition "required an astonishing amount of financial stimulus." But in *The World's* opinion, "the real objection to the Anti-Saloon League is not to its finances but to its general political methods and to the ultimate goal it set itself."

But "no apology is needed for the amount spent for putting a permanent padlock on the great American saloon," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, obviously more friendly to Prohibition:

> "Thirty-five millions in thirty years—a little more than a million a year. This is a big country. A million a year is less than one cent a year for each member of the American family.
>
> "Meanwhile, how much were the brewers, distillers, wholesalers, and retail dealers in intoxicants spending to avert a Prohibition régime which neither they nor others could help but know was approaching with steady stride?
>
> "Does any one doubt for a moment that many times $35,000,000 was spent in the thirty years preceding the Amendment by wet forces fighting to avoid extinction?
>
> "One should not be scared by large figures. The question is not how much the drys spent to secure Prohibition, but how the money was collected and how used. This money, of course, was given in voluntary contributions by men, women, and organizations sincerely convinced that the saloon was a curse and that the country would be benefited morally and economically by stopping the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. No person was clubbed into giving; no person gave a dollar in order to save his job; not a cent was contributed by any one who expected to secure profit or favor thereby.
>
> "And how was the money spent? No constituency was bought. No process of government was misused.
>
> "It was a case of dry propaganda against wet propaganda and, fortunately, the drys were adequately financed. Theirs was the up-hill fight. The wets were intrenched in habit and tradition; their strongholds had to be taken first by siege and then by storm. For the wets now to claim that the victory was not honest merely advertises themselves as bad losers."

Even more emphatic is the Boston *Christian Science Monitor:* "never were millions spent in a better cause and never did an investment pay bigger dividends even to those who had no share in making it." After bestowing high praise on the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League, the Christian Science daily continues:

> "Seeking to bring disrepute upon either of these organizations because in their fight against evil which has engaged two generations they have had to pay their bills with money is political buncombe. Instead of being an indictment, the statement of the sums raised is a tribute to the efficiency of the leaders, but even more to the sacrificial devotion of the contributors.
>
> "Before the coming of Prohibition the Nation's bill for drink was estimated at $2,000,000,000 annually. How wonderful and admirable the strategy which put an end to that waste, together with the wo that attended it, by the expenditure of thirty-five million dollars in thirty years!"

WHAT UPSET KING IN CANADA

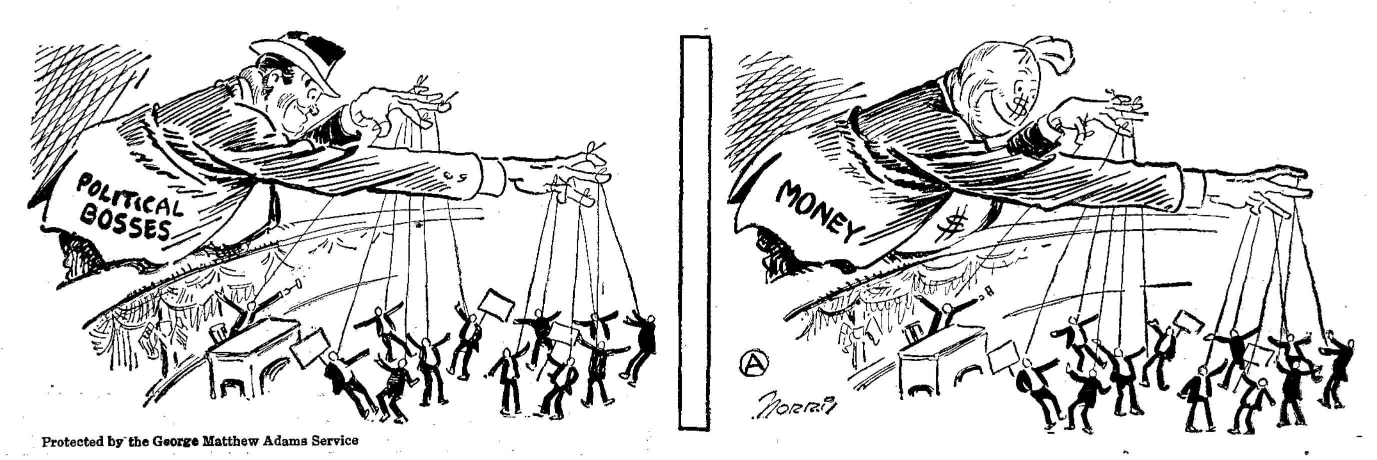
BOOZE, BLOCS, BOOTLEGGERS, and smugglers, all played a part, it would seem from the dispatches, in the recent fall of Canada's Liberal Government headed by William Lyon Mackenzie King. The King Government, which did not have a real majority (any more than the Republican Administration did in our Senate when the La Follette Progressives held the balance of power), hung on to the "slippery slopes of office" until the presentation of the Parliamentary report on the scandals in the Customs Service. This report, as the Opposition Toronto *Mail and Empire* (Conservative) has it, "gave a staggering account of rascalities committed by smugglers, of unfaithful service on the part of government employees. It was a tale of fortune-making by contraband traders on a grand scale."

It will be remembered that Sir Robert L. Borden, Conservative, was Prime Minister of Canada through the war period. In July, 1920, Arthur Meighen, Conservative, became Prime Minister. In December, 1921, the Conservatives were beaten by the Liberals and W. L. Mackenzie King became Prime Minister. After the general election last October, the Liberal Government had 101 supporters, while there were 116 Conservatives and 28 Progressives and independents. Mr. King became Premier again, depending on the Progressive votes for his majority. According to a New York *Times* dispatch from Ottawa, serious charges were made at the opening of the Parliamentary session against the Customs Administration. After an investigation a report was made to Parliament admitting serious irregularities and censuring Jacques Bureau, Minister of Customs until last October. Conservatives also moved a vote of censure on Minister of the Customs Boivin.

Then the Progressives turned "agin the Government" and Prime Minister King, fearing an adverse vote, asked the Governor-General, Lord Byng, to dissolve Parliament, preliminary to a general election. Lord Byng refused. Mr. King resigned. A few hours later Lord Byng called on former Premier Meighen to take charge of the Government again. After the new Government went into office Parliament adopted the report of the committee investigating the customs scandals.

While the ostensible reason for ousting the King Ministry is resentment aroused by these scandals, "its retention of power would have been of short duration had this condition not been revealed," observes the New York *Sun;* "in Canada, as in other countries inspired by the English tradition in government, administration of public affairs through compromises among blocs comprising an unstable legislative majority has not been accepted as satisfactory by statesmen or by the people."

In Canada conservative, liberal and independent papers agree that a new election should be held as soon as possible. The Montreal *Gazette* (Conservative) adds that the Liberals will have to reorganize their party, even tho "the process is likely to be slow and the way hard." The Ottawa *Journal* (Conservative), which had long considered the Parliamentary situation "all but intolerable," feels that the Conservative party will be able to handle the crisis successfully. The Montreal *Star* (Independent) says that for the good of the country the Conservative party must be returned to power, backed by a large enough majority to insure their carrying out the measures necessary to reestablishment of business confidence "without bargaining with this group or truckling to that prejudice, or trimming their sails to catch any casual wind." The Independent-Liberal Vancouver *Sun* likewise calls for a general election, and it thinks that "with a vigorous program of Maritime and Western development in front of them, Liberalism under aggressive leadership can go out and sweep this Dominion." The Toronto *Star* (Liberal) and the Montreal *Herald* (Liberal) criticize Governor-General Byng for not accepting Prime Minister King's advice to dissolve Parliament, and are inclined to believe that Lord Byng came very near to overstepping his constitutional prerogative.



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THE OLD CONVENTION SYSTEM AND THE PRESENT PRIMARY SYSTEM
—Morris in the New Haven *Journal-Courier*.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY UNDER FIRE

PENNSYLVANIA HAS MADE the direct primary a live issue, remarks the independent Chicago *Evening Post*, following the Senate investigation into that State's expensive primary. The best part of $3,000,000 is said to have been expended in the recent campaign. Both friends and opponents of the primary plan of selecting candidates for public office have had much to say since the disclosures in the Keystone State, and on June 29 the New Jersey Republican State Convention committed the party to abandoning the primary system for nominating a Governor and United States Senators, and sponsored a return to the convention system. The Democrats of the State, on the other hand, declared flatly against any change in the primary law.

The whole country, remarks the Jersey City *Journal* (Ind. Rep.) "has been shocked by the revelation of the immense sums of money spent in the Pennsylvania primary, but thus far no sane solution of the primary problem has been presented." It is clear to the independent Washington *News*, however, that "something is wrong with a system that makes a man or his friends spend more than a million dollars to get a job that pays only $10,000 a year." Is the primary law at fault? Is the direct primary only for the rich man? Should we return to the convention system, as Senator David A. Reed, Republican of Pennsylvania, suggests? These, observes the independent Indianapolis *News*, are some of the questions State legislatures will be called upon to answer when they consider their primary laws next winter. According to the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.):

> "For the first forty years under our Federal Constitution candidates were nominated by party caucuses, which came to be decried as corrupt. Then we passed to the convention system, which was held to be an improvement. Under the Seventeenth Amendment, adopted in 1913, came election of Senators by popular vote; and more than forty of the States put the direct-primary nominating system into force."

Thus, briefly, are we brought down to the present—to the Pennsylvania primary. In the opinion of David A. Reed, the junior Senator from that State:

> "There is one lesson that we have got to draw from this last primary, and that is that this beautiful rosy reformation we adopted twenty years ago, called the popular primary, is an illusion. The whole country is startled, and our friends the Democrats are pretending to be shocked, at the amount of money that was necessarily expended in this last campaign. The people who criticize it forget that they are talking about a hard-fought primary in a nation of 9,000,000 people . . . to whom the lessons of the campaign and the preachments of the candidates have got to be carried. . . . Necessarily, in all propriety, the expenditures of vast sums were required because of the silly mechanism of primary elections. We have got to get back to the convention system."

"Certainly," agrees the Republican Chicago *Tribune*, "direct primaries are a costly as well as dubious device in populous States." In fact, maintains the Tulsa *Tribune* (Ind. Dem.) "the primary can not operate without corruption. That is the thing which the Pennsylvania story is revealing." And *The Independent* believes that—

> "The Pennsylvania orgy should suffice as an object lesson to the country that the direct primary is a cumbersome expense which doubles the difficulties of an honest politician, puts a premium on wealthy backing, and in the end accomplishes nothing. It is a shockingly extravagant, inefficient, and improper method of choosing a party's candidate."

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, a resident of Pittsburgh, is quoted in the New York *Times* as saying that the money spent in the Pennsylvania primary was used only for lawful and legitimate purposes, and that the heavy expenditures were necessary because of the primary system, the large vote cast by the State, and the necessity for extensive advertising. As W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, explains:

> "The three candidates for the Senatorship—Vare, Pepper, and Pinchot—were merely incidental to what was going on. All were victims of a pernicious system. They were hemmed in by the most asinine law the American people ever have enacted for the regulation of political nominations.
>
> "It has been estimated that of the $3,000,000 thus far disclosed as having been used in the recent primary campaign, half, and perhaps more, went for rent of headquarters and clerical help, newspaper publicity, and the printing and mailing of circulars to individual voters. The newspaper advertising was not designed to gain editorial support, and did not do so. It was bought by the column and full page, just as it is bought by the retail merchants."

"New York State did a wise thing in reviving the convention system," thinks the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind. Rep.). For, it points out:

> "Party nominations are State affairs. They should be kept distinct from elections, over which Congress has regulative power. The convention system preserves this distinction, which is an important one. The smaller States may, perhaps, continue to use the primary without inconvenience. But it is too cumbersome and costly for the more densely populated States.
>
> "It would be better for Pennsylvania to go back to State conventions for State-wide nominations, as New York has done. The convention system grew unpopular because of abuses in the election of delegates. But those abuses have been magnified under the system of direct nominations—especially in the more populous States."

"The direct primary not only costs more in money, energy, time, and morale than the convention system ever did," avers the independent Detroit *Free Press*; "but the country gets much less for its money." Continues this Michigan daily:

> “If any new evidence that the primary system is fundamentally vicious and demoralizing and thoroughly out of tune with the whole theory of American government was needed; if any fresh proof that the primary system is a natural breeder of corruption in politics was required, the developments of the Pennsylvania contest have supplied the lack.
>
> “We do not mean to say that the raising of slush funds aggregating two million dollars or more for the three Republican Senatorial candidates in the Keystone State is in any way excusable. If current reports are reasonably reliable, a good many things were done in Pennsylvania that are entirely beyond justification from any standpoint.
>
> “But it is true that the primary system provided wide-open opportunity for the use of the reprehensible methods which seem to have been employed. Except for the existence of the primary, scandal could not have reached the monstrous proportions it gained.”

The great majority of American editors—Republican, Democratic, and independent—however, seem to be in favor of retaining the direct primary, despite the recent spending orgy in Pennsylvania. “The primary, the method, the mere machinery is not to blame,” declares the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.); “men who are willing to buy elections will buy them under any system.” “The blame for the vulgar and commercialized performance must rest upon the candidates,” agrees the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.); “individual responsibility can not be evaded by abusing the system.” “If there were no direct primaries,” argues Mr. Hearst’s Baltimore *American*, “Senator Pepper’s plutocratic supporters would have dictated his renomination. With the direct primary in force, they spent more than a million and a half dollars to nominate him—and failed.” “If the return to a convention system, easily controlled by a political boss, is effected, the costs of corrupting elections will be reduced, but not the corruption itself, which will be made easier,” asserts Senator Capper, Republican of Kansas, in an interview with David Lawrence, of the Consolidated Press. And in the opinion of the independent Newark *News:*

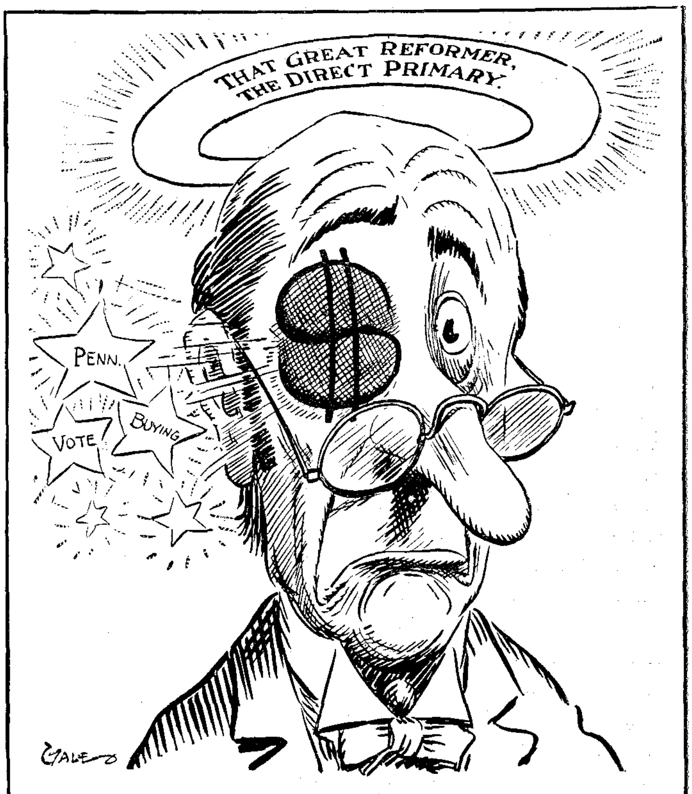
> “While it would be silly to claim that the primary has fulfilled all expectations, its enemies can not condemn it for the purpose of exalting a system that has been prolific in corruption and much easier for bosses to manipulate. They can not make out a convincing case by pretending there were no saturnalias of expenditure under the convention system.
>
> “It is not a question of method, but of honesty. If the electorate and the political leaders are not clean, the convention will not make them more moral than the primary. Pennsylvania is a glaring illustration of the cupidity of rich men with an ambition for political power and the venality of poor men who like ‘easy money.’ The convention would have been easier and cheaper for the rich men; that’s all.”

“What the enemies of the direct primary want is the opportunity to practise more corruption with less publicity and less interference,” asserts the Winston-Salem *Journal* (Dem.). A more moderate view is held by the independent Springfield *Republican*, which says:

> “Some of us can remember the convention system of old and the interminable scandals associated with it. As for the use of money in actual bribery, the facilities offered by the convention system for concentrating the dollar pressure upon a few men whose votes are needed far surpass those offered by a popular primary. That is one reason why those who favor the boss system want nominating conventions restored.”

The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* “is not deeply imprest” with the antiprimary speech of Senator Reed, of which we have quoted a part. To this independent Democratic paper:

> “The critical weakness of the Reed argument is its failure to distinguish between the cost of making current ‘the preachments of the candidates’ and the cost of actually putting the candidates across. In Senator Reed’s argument these two missions are identical. In point of fact there is no identity at all. A comparatively small outlay for general publicity would suffice to acquaint even the Pennsylvania ‘nation of 9,000,000 people’ with the few fundamental issues of the campaign, with the pertinent facts in the records of each of the candidates. The newspapers penetrate to every nook and corner, and anything of importance said by any candidate in the evening is known from one end of the State to the other the next morning.
>
> “But—and here is the central fallacy of the Reed argument—the politicians are not content with merely ‘informing’ the people. It is the job of the campaign managers to put their candidates over. That is what costs big money. The hiring of 50,000 ‘watchers’ in the Pittsburgh district, at $10 each, is not a part of the service of information, but a part of the crooked dragooning process by which voters, after they have been ‘informed,’ are bribed to vote for a particular candidate or set of candidates regardless of what they think.
>
> “It is true that under the primary system the rich man is advantaged and the poor man penalized, but that is a handicap that characterizes poverty in nearly every department of organized society. Before we condemn the primary for withholding nominations from the poor, let us find out how often the old convention system gave nominations to poor men. Investigation, we believe, will show that the fat political honors went to the rich and powerful under the convention system with about the same precision as under the primary. And the poor man with a genuine issue can still win in a primary, as witness Brookhart in Iowa.
>
> *The Virginian-Pilot* presumes for the primary system no divine right to be. It may have to be abandoned for something better. But that something better does not appear to be the old convention system.”


THAT GREAT REFORMER, THE DIRECT PRIMARY.
PENN.
BUYING
VOTE
GALE

THE BLACK EYE

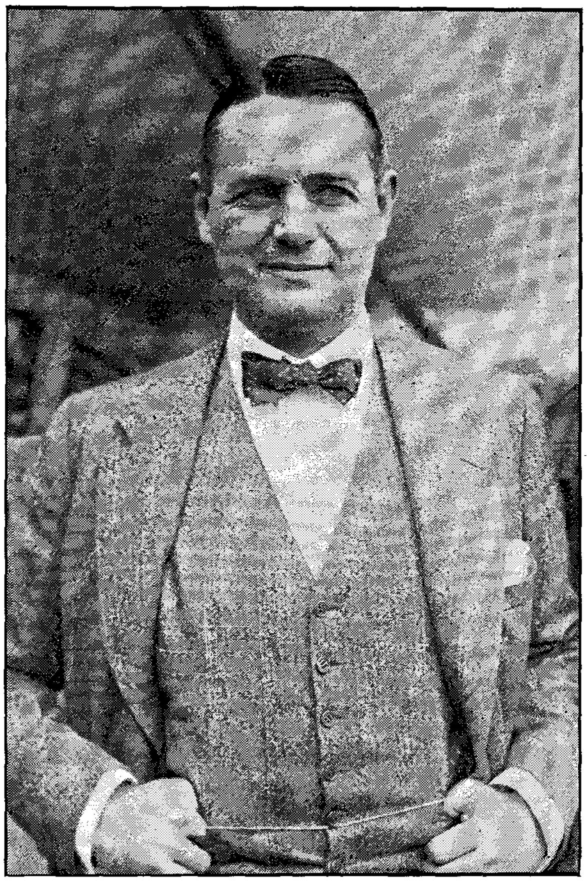
—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

That a “radical reform” is needed is apparent to the Republican Philadelphia *Inquirer*. But, asks this Pennsylvania daily:

> “Of what must it consist? Surely we can not go back to the old methods without amendment. But might it not be possible to combine the best features of the two systems?
>
> “The primary system as applied to Pennsylvania offices is weak in that it admits of no convention gathering. We nominate candidates directly and must take them on faith, for there is no party principle, no party policy. Would it not be better if we could adopt the National Convention idea? It would work out this way: Aspiring delegates in each legislative district would announce themselves as representing individual candidates. The chosen delegates would assemble at Harrisburg and, in pursuance of their obligations, would make the nominations. The expense would be far less than under the present plan, for the struggle to get out an enormous vote in bulk would be eliminated. Something must be done.”

MORE "TRUST BUSTING" IN SIGHT

AN INDICATION that the Administration is awake "to the growing importance of the antitrust issue" is seen by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.) in the recent address of Col. William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of "trust" prosecutions, in which he warned the six hundred New York State bankers attending their annual convention at Quebec that good trusts and bad alike will suffer if the people of the United States are aroused by the present tendency toward huge business mergers capable of restraining trade. While some Democratic dailies characterize the Colonel's speech as a tardy recognition that the horse has been stolen, and that it is too late to lock the barn-door, the independent Springfield *Republican* and the Democratic Atlanta *Constitution* agree that the warning is timely. Furthermore, declares the Springfield paper, "it should be remembered both by friends and critics of the Coolidge Administration, as well as by financiers and corporation lawyers."



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"THE CONSUMER HAS MORE TO FEAR"

Than has the competitor in the present era of consolidation, declares Col. William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States in charge of "trust" prosecutions. "For," he explains, "present-day combinations for the most part deal with the immediate necessities of life, and are all the more likely to arouse public indignation."

Colonel Donovan, we are reminded, is in charge of all government prosecutions for violation of the antitrust laws, and Washington correspondents assure us that his speech was approved by Attorney-General Sargent before it was delivered. Moreover, adds David Lawrence in one of his Consolidated Press dispatches, the general principles in it have been indorsed by President Coolidge. Political observers at the Capital are, therefore, inclined to view the Donovan speech as a new outline of the Administration policy toward large combines and mergers. According to *The Virginian-Pilot:*

> "Colonel Donovan is commonly regarded as the real head of the present Department of Justice. When he speaks on these matters it may be assumed that in a very real sense his voice is the voice of the Administration. When he warns the bankers of New York State against indiscriminate consolidations of business enterprises, it may safely be assumed that the Administration views tbe recent tendency toward such consolidations with concern.
>
> "Whether the Administration's concern is inspired by a desire to offset the growing tendency among Democratic leaders to make 'big business' the issue in the election this year and in 1928 is a question to which no answer is now returnable. But it is a fact that, with respect to the Department of Justice, practise squares with preachment."

"The early policy of the Coolidge Administration," notes the independent Kansas City *Star*, "was to let business alone, so far as possible, to work out its own problems. But this policy apparently has been construed as a license to go the limit. The Donovan warning, therefore, is timely, for the people have been growing restive over recent corporation practises." The Assistant Attorney-General, say Washington interpreters of his Quebec address, does not condemn large consolidations merely because of their size, but declares that they are a serious economic and social danger when they eliminate competition, destroy individual initiative, and, to quote the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, "when men in industry award themselves profits disproportionate to their services." "His words were proper words," maintains the independent Newark *News*, "because they were addrest to the men who have the power to say 'yes' or 'no' to merger propositions, and who are the real fathers of more than half of them."

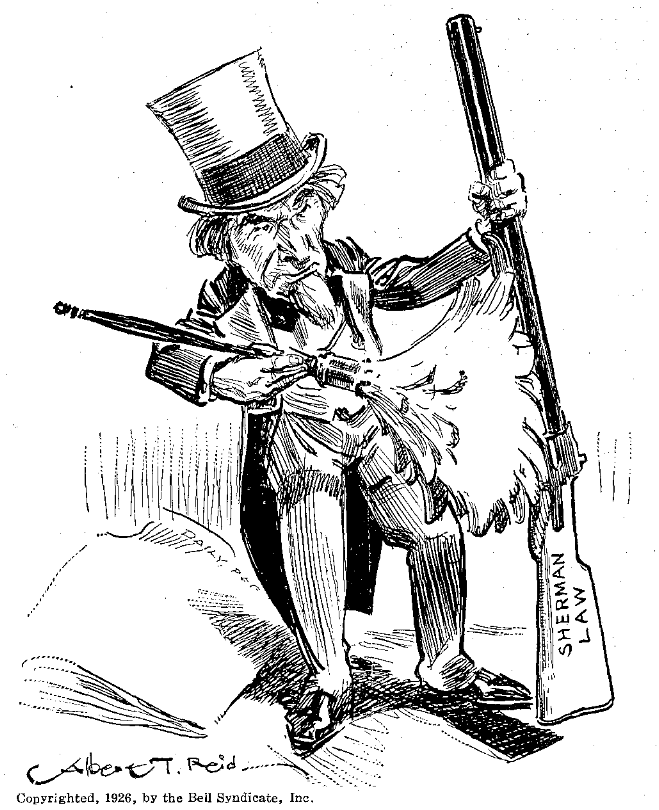
"No more important outline of policy, with reference to the conduct of business on a large scale, has come from the Coolidge Administration than the speech by Colonel Donovan," maintains David Lawrence. Says this experienced political observer in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun:*

> "Colonel Donovan's speech is prompted by such experience as the Department of Justice has had with the merger of the bread manufacturers and sundry investigations it has made recently of the tendency in the banking world to float securities on big business combinations.
>
> "In a nutshell, the speech is a warning to the investment bankers of America not to float securities to the American people based on mergers of business which in themselves may be a violation of antitrust laws or which may mean mulcting the consumer through monopoly control of prices. It means that the Government, while loath to act as supervisor of domestic loans, is rapidly feeling a responsibility to follow much the same policy as is being followed by the Department of State in the matter of foreign loans. So the policy that is being considered is one which, on the one hand, will not involve any direct approval of domestic loans or guaranty thereof, and on the other hand will not cause big business or the banking world to hesitate to go ahead for fear of ultimate prosecution."

In part, the Government's chief prosecutor of "trusts" said at the bankers' convention:

> "The history of recent years reveals that, despite the earnest efforts made to enforce the law, the trend toward combination has continued. This can only mean that the existing laws are not adequate to meet all the varying forms of combination that have been devised.
>
> "Where the purpose of men in industry is by combination and consolidation to so control that industry that they may eliminate competition, destroy individual initiative and by skilful devices award themselves profits disproportionate to their services, then these combinations are a serious economic and social danger.
>
> "The object of the old type of consolidation was to kill off competition. To-day there is more of a spirit of cooperation in industry, and it is sought by agreement and understanding to stabilize prices and to allot territory and consumers. So that, in the present era of consolidation, the consumer has more to fear than has the competitor. The earlier combinations dealt with the basic supplies of industry, and while the effect on the individual was known and resented, it was not immediate and direct. Present-day combinations for the most part deal with the immediate necessities of life, and are all the more likely to arouse public indignation.

> “The bankers occupy a position which gives them unusual opportunity for properly directing the course of conduct and management of business. If there is to be a carrying out of the exprest desire of the business man that government be kept out of business, it is incumbent upon the business man and banker that he so conduct his business that there be no necessity for the intrusion of government into business.
>
> “Good sense alone should prompt the leaders of industry to apply an economic brake to undue consolidation and combination. And banking institutions, upon whose support these expansions must necessarily depend, should direct their efforts to that end.
>
> “It is not difficult to conceive that as a result of huge combinations being illegally formed and arbitrarily administered, the Government should be forced to interfere and take over and regulate these corporations, even tho in so doing there might be developed a bureaucracy in the country, with attendant evils greater than those sought to be corrected.
>
> “If that day should come it will be due, not so much to the desire of the people of this country to accept socialistic doctrine as to the folly of those who, in their dominion of industry, have failed to conform to that principle of competition upon which our economic life has been based.”



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DUSTING IT OFF

—Reid for the Bell Syndicate.

“All this probably will come as a surprize to the business world,” thinks the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* (Rep.), which agrees, however, that “it is much better for all concerned that illegal combinations be prevented than that they be ‘busted’ after being formed.” What Colonel Donovan has done, explains the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), “is to warn the bankers that unless the tendency toward certain combinations is halted, we shall have ‘trust busters’ on the rampage again. Then the innocent will suffer with the guilty.” There isn’t much hope that this reform will come, however, adds the Milwaukee paper. In fact, the Milwaukee *Leader*, a Socialist daily, considers the “trusts” are a natural product of economic evolution, and doubts whether they can be stopt by law. “The Sherman Anti-trust Law,” asserts the Democratic Atlanta *Constitution*, “is supposed to prevent harmful combinations, but it does not always do so.” As another Democratic paper, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, remarks:

> “Half a dozen groups in the United States control about everything. They issue securities, and the public buys. They get their cuts by the way of commissions and underwriting. Just as soon as depression begins, there will be an uproar in America. Those who formed these combines are running easy under the *ægis* of the Harding and Coolidge Administrations. Normalcy helps them. When time for regulation comes, there may be confiscation, and there is the danger. Everybody is in the combination except the farmer. The whole system is likely to become more oppressive than was Czarism in Russia’s most reactionary era.”

To the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, however, the Donovan warning sounds “hysterical.” “His challenge to business,” declares the Cleveland *Times* (Ind. Rep.), “is incongruous, and only the fact that Colonel Donovan happened to be vested with broad powers made his attack on modern industrial consolidations of any importance.” In the opinion of the Chicago business daily:

> “The whole attitude of the public toward business, and of business toward the public, has been changed in the last twenty years. The public does not regard business as a culprit which needs to be punished by legislation. The public does not regard large combinations as a menace which needs to be prevented for the sake of public safety. The hope and promise of American business lies in the maintenance of large production and of commensurate consumptive demand, through mass production and the consequent reduction of costs. Neither legislation nor judicial decisions will be able to hold back the tendency of business toward operation in large units.”

Furthermore, avers the New York *Journal of Commerce*, “if we are to assume that Colonel Donovan’s description of present-day combinations is fairly typical, then the public has more to gain than to lose” by encouraging mergers. Continues this paper:

> “Without doubt many of the combinations of the nineties were built upon the ruins of minor competitors, but the reasons for that were due not so much to the malicious intentions of big producers as to the hostile attitude of the Government toward pools, price agreements, division of territory and all the other schemes to stabilize industry and mitigate the violence of unregulated competitive practises.
>
> “Had it not been for repressive Federal legislation, a cooperative instead of a destructive type of combination might have prevailed and have set standards quite different from those to which we have accustomed ourselves. Similarly, but for a change in the attitude of our regulatory and legislative bodies, the newly awakened interest in attempts to regularize business operations would have had little chance to manifest itself.
>
> “Now, however, that the opportunity is offered to accommodate mergers to a more rationalized, less destructive sort of business reorganization, the general consuming public stands to gain rather than to lose. At least the consumer is not subjected by the modern type combination to the menace of the absolute monopoly. The merger of the old type, frequently wasteful and overcapitalized, could not, even had it desired, benefit the public by sharing the gains of productive economies. Its advantage too often rested merely upon its power to mulct the public. The type of merger described by Colonel Donovan should not only be able to enjoy extra profits for itself from superior organization, but, falling short of monopoly, it can be forced to share its advantages with the consumer.”

In the opinion of *The Wall Street Journal*, however:

> “Some passages of the Assistant Attorney-General’s remarks can only be explained on the ground that he has not yet succeeded in clarifying his own mind on the subject of big corporation management. ‘It may well be,’ he says, ‘that business consolidation can be effected so as to eliminate waste of economic effort without detriment to the public.’
>
> “If that is the case, and it undoubtedly is, it remains for Colonel Donovan to express himself more specifically upon the alleged inadequacies of existing law. Just how is existing law inadequate? Are evils actually being perpetrated through the agency of combination which no law can be invoked to stop? What are they?
>
> “If the question of the sufficiency of the laws against restraint of trade is to be raised at all, it will have to be followed through more effectively than Colonel Donovan has done in this address, or we shall all be left in a worse state of mind than before.”

TO MAKE OUR ROADS THE WORLD'S BEST

EVERYBODY USES THE ROADS, and the most important single governmental activity undertaken in this decade to benefit all the people, thinks Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, is the Federal road-building program by which the Government shares the burden of road construction with the various States. Late in June Congress passed, and President Coolidge approved, the "good roads bill," and an appropriation of $165,000,000 thus became available to the Department of Agriculture. Eventually, says Dr. Jardine in a Universal Service article, our system of road construction "will provide the finest system of highways in the world." "The Senate acted wisely in passing the road bill," declares the Atlanta *Constitution*, "for all Federal aid roads are strategically located for military purposes, and are post-roads by mandate. There is, therefore, every good reason why the Government should aid in their construction." Nevertheless, six Senators voted against the measure, taking the position that, inasmuch as most of the money would be spent in the South and West, the East would pay a disproportionate share of the cost. As the Buffalo *Express* points out:

> "Senator Reed of Pennsylvania is one. Fighting the road appropriation bill, he calls it a scheme to return to smaller Western States all the money they pay in taxes to the Federal Treasury and something added besides. And on its face that appears the truth. But Senator Reed doesn't take into account that the Government is the largest landowner in the States of the West, in some more than a half of the total land area being public domain, from which the State governments receive no taxes. Yet to reach these great areas and to make the several parts of the State accessible by good roads, the roads must be constructed over the public domain. The so-called Federal aid, therefore, is nothing more than a property owner's assessment for a public improvement from which he benefits."

As for the argument that the East pays a disproportionate share of the cost of the country's road, the Mobile *Register* says:

> "This nation is a unit as far as the Federal Government is concerned, and must make its provisions where provisions are needed. Do we not tax the interior to protect the coast-line, and do we not tax the coast-line to build post-offices in the interior?
>
> "Highways are used universally. The people of the East are as much entitled to travel over the roads of Idaho as over the highways of Connecticut. The people of the West are not discriminated against in traffic over the roadways of New England."

The United States now spends $1,000,000,000 a year for highways, and motorists, through various vehicle taxes, pay 65 per cent. of the bill, according to the American Automobile Association. "And good roads are no longer merely avenues for pleasure automobiles," points out Lieutenant-Governor Lowman, of New York, in the New York *Evening Journal;* "they have become great arteries of transportation." Besides, adds Attorney-General Ottinger, also of New York, "nothing is more important than the linking together of the States by the use of national highways." "The improved road is well worth the cost," maintains the New York *American*, and the Washington *Star* reminds us that "billions of dollars' worth of automobiles have been wasted on rough roads." The increasing number of automobiles is also mentioned by *The Iowa Homestead*, of Des Moines, as an argument in favor of good roads. In that State, we are told, there is now an average of one automobile for every farm. In fact, says Representative Kemp, of Louisiana, in *The National Spectator*, of Washington:

> "The effect of highway transportation in binding our country more closely together can not be overestimated. The Federal Government is using 1,205,572 miles of highway every day in the Post Office service. In the use of this mileage 30,060,816 individuals are being served. More roads are needed for local, State, national, and even international traffic, and the mere fact that the public of this country is to-day spending between $8,000,000,000 and $9,000,000,000 annually in the acquisition of cars and for their upkeep is evidence that it will not only support but will demand a continued reasonable road improvement.
>
> "Studies made by the Bureau of Education of the United States show that in 1924 there were 19,656 motor-buses in use by rural schools and 470,000 children were transported daily to them by motor-vehicles. From the standpoint of recreation, motor transport led to 10,120,000 motorists visiting the National Forests in 1924, and 1,090,000 visiting the National Parks in the same period. These travelers used the highways of all the States approaching these forests and parks.
>
> "The development of the motor-vehicle as a major agency of individual transportation has provided the United States with a new and vitally needed outlet for large surplus supplies of labor, credit, and raw materials. Billions of dollars have been added to the capital wealth of the nation through the production, distribution, and use of the car.
>
> "Repeated studies made by the Department of Agriculture have shown beyond the question of a doubt that the use of the car not only enables the farmer and his family to travel where they wish, when they want to, but has a decided influence on their economic life as well. Where roads are improved, new markets are made available, rotation of crops becomes possible, areas held for purely farm use are brought within the influence of the cities and their values heightened, and the cost of labor is reduced through the large savings of time.
>
> "The full effectiveness of the vehicle as an instrument for the general welfare awaits only a complete economic development of our highways. Every rule of reason, every impulse for the betterment of living conditions in our country, justifies the continued expenditure of large sums annually for the increased capital facilities which the improved highway gives us.
>
> "The problem is not alone local in extent. It is national—even international—in its implications. How much better, for example, would be the mutual understanding between Mexico and the United States if good roads permitted the daily interchange which we now enjoy with our neighbors to the North."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, however, objects to the "scheme whereby the Government allots a certain amount of money to a State on condition that the State appropriate a similar amount for the same purpose." According to the Philadelphia paper, "this device has in some cases imposed on rural communities tax burdens in matching the Federal appropriation which became intolerable. But the fundamental objection is that it is a subsidy." The chief objection to the good-roads program seen by the New Haven *Register* is that "States which contribute the largest proportion of Federal taxes receive the smallest amount of Federal aid."

"Of course, good roads are desirable," agrees the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, which also notes that since Federal aid was established in 1917 the Government has appropriated $646,549,409 to the various States. But, adds this paper:

> "It has been asserted that the appropriation of money from the Treasury for this purpose has encouraged the States to enter on a program of expenditures far beyond their financial ability. It has increased local taxes and has bred a feeling of dependence on an outside authority which is destructive of that self-respect which each State ought to exert itself to preserve."

These also seem to be the sentiments of the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, which emphatically declares:

> "What Connecticut's allotment will be from this large appropriation we do not know. Whatever it is, we do know that Connecticut need not accept it unless it wants to. There is no power under the heavens which can compel the State to take the money to be allotted and to spend it as the Federal Government directs.
>
> "It should be seen to that not one dollar of Federal money is expended on Connecticut roads. If surrounding States see fit to accept their portion, and use it to promote an interstate highway, Connecticut should reserve and exercise the right to complete its share of the enterprise with its own money raised by local taxation.
>
> "As Mr. Root said years ago, and the President has said recently, if the States are to preserve and perpetuate their rights, they must exercise them or take the consequences."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

In Pennsylvania the office seeks the mun.—*Toledo Blade.*

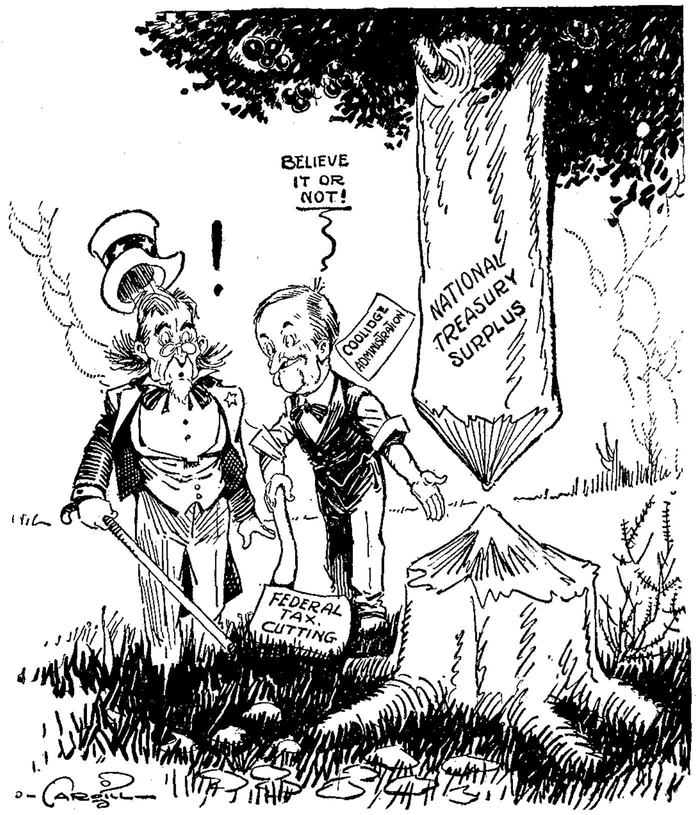
It looks as if the Chinese revolution doesn't know which way to turn.—*Dallas News.*

The perfect Prohibition Law is one under which no one has any kick coming.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

But just suppose Pennsylvania prices prevailed in choosing French cabinet members!—*Tampa Tribune.*

"Soviet Back to Capitalism"—headline. It was either that or back to the wall.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

This is the age when a child who is tied to his mother's apron-strings isn't tied to his mother.—*New York American.*



ANOTHER WASHINGTON CHERRY-TREE STORY

—Cargill for the Central Press Association.

No Poor Richard has any business running for office in Pennsylvania. — *Dallas News.*

We need some heavyweight literary luminary to advise us whether Blondes Prefer Gentlemen.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Our idea of a fine job for a go-getter is that of secretary of the Herrin chamber of commerce. — *Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

For a complete change some of us take a vacation when a vocation would have practically the same effect. —*Detroit News.*

In addition to his various other humiliations, Newberry now suffers the indignity of being referred to as a piker. —*Washington Star.*

And, so far as we've been able to learn, the current conquest of the Pole was made without a single gumdrop.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"Coolidge Urges Greater Economy" — headline. Republican senatorships are getting altogether too expensive. —*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

An old-fashioned American is one who can recall when it was predicted that the teachings of Coué would injure the practise of physicians.—*Louisville Times.*

The big political spenders of the Keystone State might have known that the time was coming when Uncle Sam would have to take his Penn. in hand.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The Vare vanity is likely to be touched eventually by those headlines suggesting that there would be a vacancy in the Senate even if he should be elected.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Unostentatiously and little by little, the horse has been superseded by the motor until now there are only 4,152,000 more horses on American farms than there were in 1900.—*Detroit News.*

Whether or not the youth of to-day is better or worse than that of yesterday, or just about the same, it is possible that in both cases room for improvement was not, and is not being, exhausted.—*Charleston Mail.*

A Russian author has discovered a way to get double royalties by publishing the same book under different titles with two different publishers. We don't see why several of our popular authors shouldn't cash in heavily by this system. Their books all read alike, anyhow.—*Chicago Daily News.*

John Bull naturally hates a Red flag.—*Wall Street Journal.*

How times do change! This year Republicans are getting hot with Coolidge.—*Dallas News.*

The subways are becoming so crowded that even the men can't all get seats.—*New York American.*

Suzanne Lenglen's skill with the racket is equaled only by her skill in raising one.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The waterway bill that covered the most territory, however, was Volstead's.—*Publishers Syndicate (Chicago).*

A New Thought speaker says that people should live to be 150 years old. Not some people.—*American Lumberman.*

Well, well; four out of five have it, and this may be what's the matter with the law's teeth.—*Rockford Star.*

Another masculine prerogative that no woman wants is to be called "veteran" of anything.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

It's hard to believe in a corn surplus, when you hear a wet telling how many stills are operating.—*Anderson (Ind.) Herald.*

That election in Pennsylvania may have been merely a primary, but it is apparent that it was no place for beginners.—*Seattle Times.*

Cincinnati policemen are to be armed with cameras. Has the city manager no mercy whatever on lawbreakers?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The oats crop, Crop Statistician West tells us, must have rain at once; the wild variety can get on a long time without water.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

One of the greatest examples of unrequited affection is presented in misery's love for company.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The rags and old iron men of Chicago have organized a union. Now they probably will charge us for hauling it away.—*American Lumberman.*

The confessions magazines are explaining to half the world how the other half lives, but they're not explaining why.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

It is not difficult to understand the lapse on the part of the printer who in setting up an item about Chicago made it read "the Crook County jail."—*Seattle Times.*

The Literary Digest speaks of "the repeated American attempts to lift the British mug." Have our beauty-parlor specialists started a militant foreign invasion?—*Nashville Banner.*

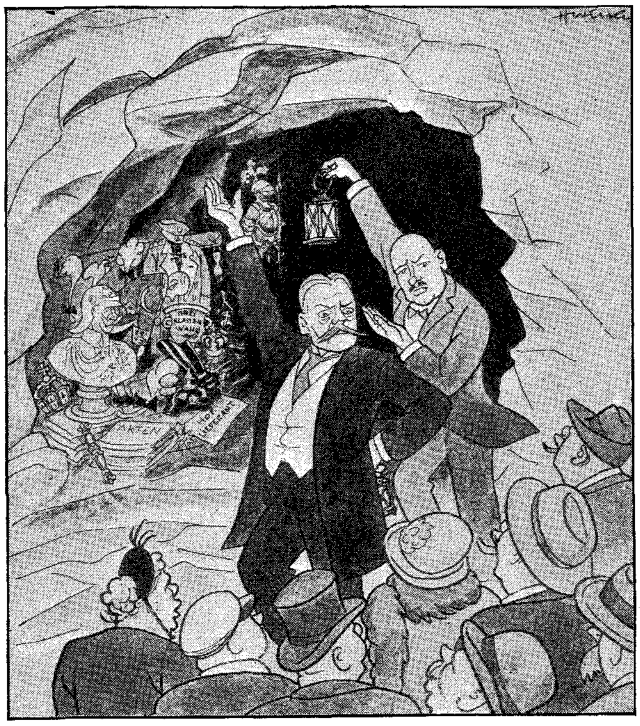
Lloyd George has declined all those cordial invitations to get out and stay out. He seems to feel that the British unemployment situation is bad enough as it is.—*The New Yorker.*

The Lexicographer of The Literary Digest makes this appeal to readers: "Can any correspondent give us information concerning the City of Resources—what is its name and where is it located?" By this time no doubt 11,758 secretaries of Chambers of Commerce have provided him with as many different correct answers.—*Tampa Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMAN FEARS OF CIVIL WAR

MONARCHIST PLOTS, on the one hand, and Communist threats of the Bolshevik pattern, on the other, are keeping the present German Government in a turmoil, according to recent reports in the German press. Those who fear Monarchist plots would seem, at the moment, to have slightly more ground for argument, since the recent disclosure of an embryo Royalist revolution, followed by the arrest of some of its leaders, and the fall of Dr. Luther's Cabinet, is still a very warm subject of discussion. Was it the beginning of a real "putsch" by the Monarchists, or merely the shadow of it, which frightened the Prussian authorities and the democratic circles of Germany? Or is it true that, as the Conservative elements are trying to prove, Germany is threatened with a Communist, rather than with a Monarchist, revolution? The Prussian Press Bureau, representative of the Prussian authorities who first disclosed the alleged plot, presents an official statement, which is carried by most of the German papers. According to this view, which agrees with the view held generally by German Social-Democrats, the "plot" has merely been glossed over by the recent arrests and may flame up at any time into some such civil warfare as lately raged in Poland. The Press Bureau's official statement, outlining the scheme of the disclosed "putsch," runs as follows:



A FLING AT GERMAN NATIONALISM

"PATRIOTIC" LEADER: "Follow me backwards! I lead you to glorious times!"
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

"As it has been known for some time, the activity of the so-called Patriotic Organizations, which lately attracted the attention of the public, has been carried on in deep secrecy by a group of leaders. Thanks to investigation in various quarters, it has now become possible to ascertain that a detailed plan for the establishment of a dictatorship in Germany was elaborated by that group. According to this plan, the establishment of a dictatorship would become possible as the result of the resignation of Dr. Luther's Cabinet . . . . the new Cabinet appointed by the President of the Republic would fail to receive a vote of approval in the Reichstag; thereupon it would dissolve the Reichstag and, pending the elections, would consolidate all the Patriotic elements of the Reichswehr.

"As soon as this would have been accomplished, the plan provided, the President of the Republic would resign and his place would be occupied, in keeping with the Constitution, by the Reichschancellor who would proclaim the dictatorship. The latter's first act would be the abrogation of the Federal Constitution and then the abrogation of the Constitutions of the individual German states."

To these accusations the so-called Union of Patriotic Organizations, that is to say, of Nationalist and Monarchist groups on whom the alleged "putsch" is blamed, have answered with a statement which most of the papers have published. It reads as follows:

"We warn the public against the lies and calumnies spread about the alleged 'putsch.' The truth is that no intelligent man has ever meditated any such fantastic thing. It goes, however, without saying that, as citizens of a free state, we consider it our right to express freely our opinions and to resort, when it is necessary, to measures of defense against a second revolution which is being awaited with fear by many, if not by all. These lies and calumnies are being spread with the purpose of paving the ground for the second, the left, (Communist) revolution which is being organized by the fighting red elements. . . . It is really significant that simultaneously with the campaign started against the Patriotic Organizations, which must be dissolved, 100,000 Communists are preparing to gather in Berlin without any objections on the part of Herr von Severing (Prussia's Home Minister). These Communists want to form a new cabinet . . . and to establish a left dictatorship, the result of which will be something like Russian Bolshevism."

The Social-Democratic *Vorwärts*, for a long time one of the most radical organs of Germany, but now considered somewhat mild by comparison with the Communistic press, takes its stand solidly with the Prussian Government. There is imminent danger of revolution, a dictatorship inflicted on the country by the so-called "Patriotic Organizations," believes this leading spokesman of the Social-Democratic party. As for any danger of revolution from the radicals, continues *Vorwärts:*

"The assertion that Democrats, Social-Democrats and Communists have united their efforts to prepare a second revolution is, of course, so senseless that politically educated people can but laugh over it. Everybody knows that Social-Democrats are supporting the existing Republican and Democratic Constitutions, and that they are ready to defend it by all means. Everybody knows also that Communists are now passing through a national crisis which renders them incapable of any serious action. As to the 'revolutionary designs' of Democrats, it is ridiculous even to mention them . . . 'Patriots' do not themselves believe in the possibility of the second revolution of which they are talking. They have simply invented it, for they need a pretext to start a revolt. Thus everything is clear: at first a false pretext to start civil war, then a march against Berlin, then decrees of arrest and executions. The whole picture is clear and logical enough."

Theories aside, adds the liberal *Frankfurter Zeitung*, it is a proven fact that three huge "Patriotic" organizations, the dissolution of which has been ordered, were carrying on the military training of their members, under a non-political flag. They had a well worked out plan for a march against Berlin. As for the spirit of the movement:

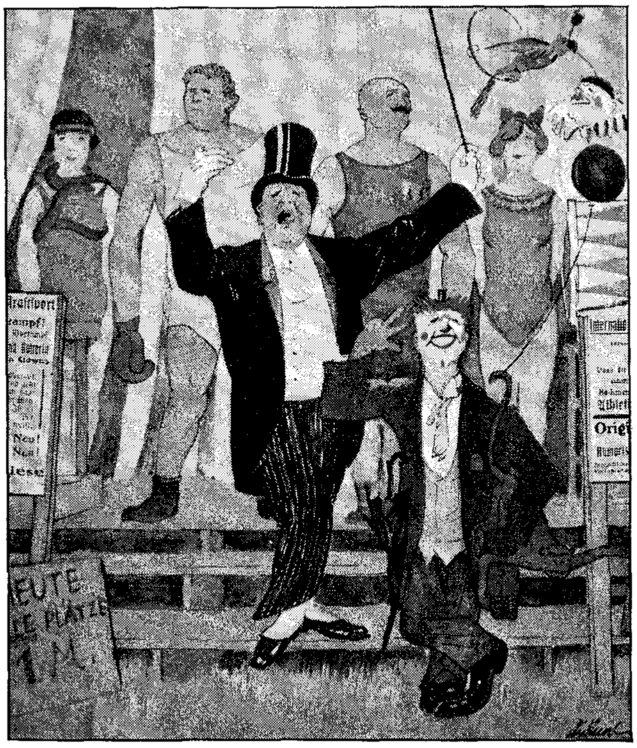
"Young men joining these organizations were, undoubtedly, at first intoxicated by patriotic declarations, but the whole thing

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

was directed toward the provocation of a civil war. It goes without saying that all persons connected with these organizations assert that the plan of a march against Berlin, etc., etc., was but the academic exercise of irresponsible persons and that no one meant to act on it. It may be true that such was the case of 'Patriotic' leaders and of a part of their flock."

The Nationalist papers assert that the "Patriotic" organizations were justified by the real danger of a red revolution which Germany may soon be called upon to face. In apology for the so-called "plotters" the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* explains:

"The only two things worth talking about in connection with the alleged 'putsch' is the plan of the organization of defiance and the so-called plan of a march against Berlin. A very strange thing has happened with these two plans. If full publicity were given to the 'putschists' case, it would be established that the first of the two plans has been known to the authorities for three years, while the second of these providing for the march of Patriots to Berlin in case Berlin were occupied by Communists, was to be handed, wherever the necessity should arise, to the Home Minister. So far these assertions have not been denied . . . and so the actions of the Prussian police would be unexplainable were it not for the schemes of various political parties. . . . Prussia's Prime Minister has himself made it clear that, properly speaking, no 'putsch' was meditated and that the only thing that was really talked about was the establishment of a dictatorship in keeping with Article 48 of the Reich Constitution. As to this question, it must be noted that it has been discust not only by the extremists of the right. One may find in the democratic parties a large number of men who also believe that, thanks to political intrigues and to the tenor of too many parliamentary groups and factions, the Reichstag has lost a good deal of its authority and that some way of coping with that abnormality must be found. If so . . . who are those interested in keeping the police in a state of a continuous watch and nervous expectation because a white mouse has been seen somewhere in the neighborhood?"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UNPRECEDENTED

THE SHOWMAN: "Walk up! Walk up! In addition to our collection of monstrosities we have the greatest living curiosity in the shape of two Germans of almost similar political views. By special permission of the police we are exhibiting them without handcuffs!"

—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

The conservative *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that in the course of debates over the "putsch" in the Prussian parliament:

"It has become clear that the Prussian Government has suffered a moral defeat: with the exception of Social-Democrats who have been working hand-in-hand with Prime Minister Braun and the police, no one has approved of the steps that were taken against the alleged 'putschists.' The senselessness of Herr Braun's explanations . . . has been a convincing proof of the fact that the whole row over the 'putsch' was started with sheer demagogic purposes."

And to bring out these "demagogic purposes" this paper quotes the following passage from the speech of Dr. Weisemann, a member of the Landtag:

"The searches performed by the police were unjustifiable from the view-point of our criminal laws. The only thing wanted was a political sensation. . . . Our republic is a compromise which does not satisfy its defenders, the Social-Democrats. Together with their brethren, and Herr Marx, the Communist, they feel that the revolution must be promoted. If we are not mistaken, a new revolutionary wave will soon rise in Germany."

TERRIBLE TAXES FOR THE TURK

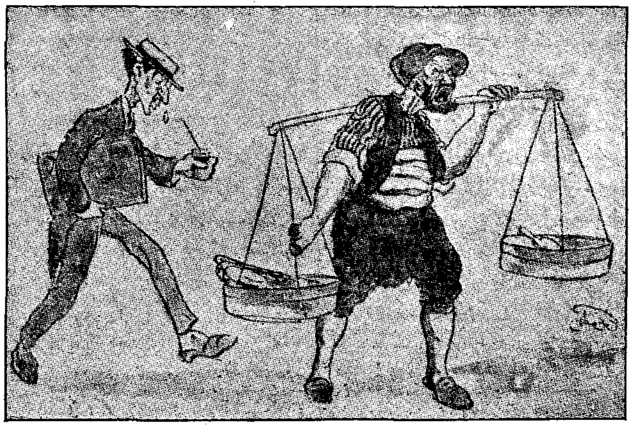
NEW TURKEY, coming up to date in every particular, has blossomed forth with a balanced budget and a bevy of new taxes, a complicated innovation which is causing much excitement among the people and press of the republic. Before the Turkish Constitution was established, in 1908, recalls *Joumhouriet*, one of the leading journals, the Ottoman Empire never had a budget. After that date, altho an annual budget was drawn up, the deficits were regulated by foreign loans, "the bitter consequences of which are still apparent." Ismet Pasha, considered, next to Mustafa Kemal, the most powerful man in Turkey, is credited with preparing the first up-to-date balancing budget of the new republic, and the system of taxation by means of which it is to be balanced has only recently gone into effect. One remarkable feature of the Turkish budget, according to *Joumhouriet*, is that "always the expenditure is overestimated," so that, at the end of the next fiscal year, a considerable surplus is expected.

In the meantime, however, a wail against terrible taxation is heard throughout the land. It appears that, due to the good old-fashioned method of paying debts by foreign loans, Turkey now has an outstanding per capita debt excelled by few countries. Interest charges are high, and must be paid in gold. The system of collecting tithes on agricultural products, practised for centuries, was abolished by the republic. During the last year, also, the sources of revenue have been considerably decreased owing to the repatriation of valuable Greek and Armenian citizens. On the other hand, we are told, expenditures have been considerably increased in order to maintain armed forces necessary to cope with the Kurdish uprising, and be in readiness against any attack from England, Mussolini or Pangalos. Gasoline, sugar, matches, cigaret paper and certain other commodities were made government monopolies, but these monopolies did not yield enough.

In order to obtain additional money a new "consumers' tax" of an unusually vigorous variety has been put into effect. According to Article 1 of the law, all persons engaged in business of any description are bound to collect a tax from the consumer on all the merchandise they sell. The amount of the tax is generally 2½ per cent., except luxury taxes on high-class hotels, restaurants and places of amusement, which amount to 20 and even 30 per cent. Special revenue stamps have been issued and each dealer is supposed to give an invoice for each sale with stamp affixed. Even the street vendors and peddlers have to comply with the new law. Inasmuch as 95 per cent. of the public are illiterate in Turkey, many of the vendors had to engage clerks to go along and prepare the invoices, as an alternative of either going out of business or to jail. They protest violently. The restaurant keepers, equally hard hit, discover that they have lost most of their patrons. *Istikial*, published in Eskishehir, Asia Minor, reports:

"Due to the consumers' tax, the butchers have no meat, and certain of our cafés which come under the category of de luxe establishments have been forced to close. The merchants of the city, assembled at the Chamber of Commerce, have passed a resolution to request certain exceptional privileges for Eskishehir, since it suffered very badly under the Greek occupation."

After a deliberate investigation of the new taxes, according to another report, the Chamber of Commerce of Smyrna has come to the conclusion that, due to the establishment of the consumers' tax, the cost of living has increased 15 per cent., and they announce that they foresee a serious falling off in the export trade of the port. The government agencies were short of stamps in Smyrna, it appears, and the "street vendors have confessed their ignorance and stated their inability to comply with the law." Shops were closed throughout Turkey, and arrests were common, because a fine up to $50, or imprisonment for one month, was the punishment for all who did not comply with the new law. *Joumhouriet*, altho mildly favoring the new tax, remarks editorially:



A CLERK TO COMPUTE THE TAX

The new consumers' tax must be entered in a ledger and a specially stamped bill given with each sale. Illiterate street merchants, like the sour milk seller in the cartoon, have been forced either to go out of business or to hire clerks to accompany them and keep their records.

—*Hakimiet-I-Millieh* (Angora).

"The first application of the consumers' tax resulted in much confusion. There is a particular outcry against the clauses which levy a tax of 10 to 30 per cent. on restaurants, hotels, and amusement places. It must be borne in mind that business of this sort amounts to hardly 1 per cent. of the general business of the country, and all other businesses pay a tax of only 2½ per cent. We would not have so much difficulty about this tax if the law had been applied equally to all branches of business.

"The new consumers' tax has not been established without due reason. After abolishing the system of collecting tithes on agricultural products, the National Assembly was bound to think of some other source of revenue—and behold, the consumers' tax is the one.

"The consumers' tax is quite a new proposition in our country. Some time must elapse before our public gets familiar with it."

Hakimiet-I-Millieh, published in Angora, takes the trouble to explain why taxes are necessary, even tho the consumers' tax has proved a heavy burden. "It is up to the Government," concludes this Turkish paper, "to introduce a more practical system in its application." The Turkish Financial Secretary, however, stands by his guns with an official statement, reported by *Hakimiet-I-Millieh*, as follows:

"The amelioration of the law is out of question. Those who talk of the difficulties of the 'consumers' tax,' prove that they have not carefully read the instructions relative to it. We are considering the possibilities of facilitating the application of the law, without the least prejudice to our treasury. No doubt any government that goes into useless expenditure is reproachable and worthy to be criticized, but can anybody say that the Turkish Government is incurring extravagant expenses? Each department in the Government has a minimum possible budget fixt. Turkey's budget must be counterbalanced through our own resources: our republic avoids loans in order to balance the budget. Some foreign and native gentlemen suggest modes for solving the difficulty of interest on our foreign loans and suggest that we should allow political and economic concessions. They further suggest that we should increase financial and political relations with foreign countries, and thus our credit having increased ample loans could be secured. Needless to add that such advice never influences our Turkish statesmen. Foreign loans can only be used for public works. We should always have in view the difficulty of paying the interest on such loans. It is quite easy to agitate against taxes and seem pleasant in the eyes of the public, but the greatest virtue is to do the contrary. This is exactly what our Government expects from all good Turk citizens."

THE DAY OF THE DICTATOR

HAVE THE DICTATORS come to stay in Europe, or are they to be regarded merely as transient and temporary manifestations? Will other countries follow the lead of the half-dozen nations now ruled by men with most of the authority of absolute monarchs? Is parliamentary government really threatened? These are some of the questions put by the London *Daily Mail*, which comments that dictators "are certainly rather prominent just now over a large part of Europe." As for the answers to the questions quoted above, the London daily's editor observes:

"Personal rule—that is, autocracy, more or less veiled—prevails for the moment in Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Portugal, and probably Poland. All these countries have tried parliamentary Constitutions and have allowed them to be superseded or put into the shade. And, so far as can be seen, the supersession has been quietly, or at any rate not unwillingly, endured. Mussolini, Primo de Rivera, Pangalos, and the new Government in Lisbon, all have some force behind them. But they have not subdued reluctant populations by sheer armed coercion. On the contrary, the 'strong man' seems generally to have public opinion on his side.

"The explanation is, no doubt, that which Sir Sidney Low, an authority on constitutional history, gives in the case of General Pangalos, the Dictator-President of Greece. The Greeks accept Pangalos, as the Italians accept Mussolini, because they have 'found out' their parliamentary politicians and are sick and tired of them. Poland may acquiesce in Pilsudski or his nominee for the same reason. The parliamentarians have talked and squabbled and intrigued against each other, and meanwhile the true interests of the nation have been neglected. Cabinets, depending on rival groups of office-seekers, have no stability or real authority, urgent reforms are neglected, and the subversive elements begin to reveal a dangerous activity. Then the great majority of quiet people, who want to get on with their business and live in security, turn from the whole collection in disgust and welcome some 'savior of society' who will keep order, make government respected, and suppress the enemies of the commonwealth.

Fortunately there is no ground for appealing to such expedients in England, believes the writer. His argument runs:

"We do not want Fascism here and have no use for it. If Signor Mussolini had been an Englishman he would not have required to establish his ascendency by the methods he found it necessary to employ. He would have been floated into office by the free choice of the constituencies, and as head of a responsible Cabinet he could have had all the powers he needed for his great work of national reconstruction and regeneration. There is no occasion to go outside the Constitution unless the Constitution breaks down.

"It has not broken down in Britain, nor is there any sign that it will. A responsible British Ministry, with a majority in Parliament and the constituencies, can be equal to any emergency so long as it correctly interprets the national will and acts with energy and resolution. That was unmistakably demonstrated in the late strike, when a most determined assault upon the prosperity and the very existence of the nation was repelled without bloodshed or violent repression. No dictator could have dealt with the crisis so successfully and so smoothly. The future of parliamentary politics is safe enough in this country if our parliamentary politicians continue to show themselves worthy of their trust."

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE LEAGUE

BRAZIL'S BOLT FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS seems to have stirred up wide reverberations throughout Latin America. Skeletons long enclosed in diplomatic closets have been dragged out, numerous side issues have been found to complicate the announced reasons for the Brazilian revolt, even the United States is brought in, with uncomplimentary references, by several commentators. Washington, surmise these suspicious representatives of South-American opinion, is set on keeping Latin America under her own wing. Our Government is even credited, in some quarters, with planning to form a League of Nations in the Western Hemisphere "to oppose or rival the League of Geneva."

One of the chief motives for Brazil's policy, according to *Nuestro Diario* of Guatemala, was the suppression of the Argentine Republic's ambition to become leader of Latin America in the League. Brazil opposed the entrance of Germany to the League largely because Argentina favored it. Argentina might have supplanted Brazil as temporary leader of Latin America in the world assembly, believes this critic, if Germany's entry had gone through as planned. The Guatemalan journal's criticism runs:

> "It now appears that Brazil was perturbed by the thought that Argentina was to supplant her in the League's Council, frustrating the efforts made by Brazil to win the Powers' good-will toward her ambition for a permanent seat. The appointment of a special Ambassador to the League, as well as her constant pro-League policy, had therefore an interested goal, namely, the acceptance by Europe and by America as well of her leadership of the non-English people of the American continent."

El Guante, of Ecuador, shows about the same trend of thought, adding that the membership of seventeen Latin-American nations in the League of Nations is absurd and incompatible with the Monroe Doctrine and the Pan-American Union, which is practically a League of Nations itself. The editor continues:

> "If Latin America learns the way to take her troubles to Geneva, regardless of the influence of the United States, and gets used to dealing directly with Europe, this real show of sovereignty would destroy the preponderance of Washington in this hemisphere.
>
> "Brazil's action, threatening the League at its very foundation, seems thus clearly inspired by a sharp pro-Washington policy, the causes of which still are to be learned."

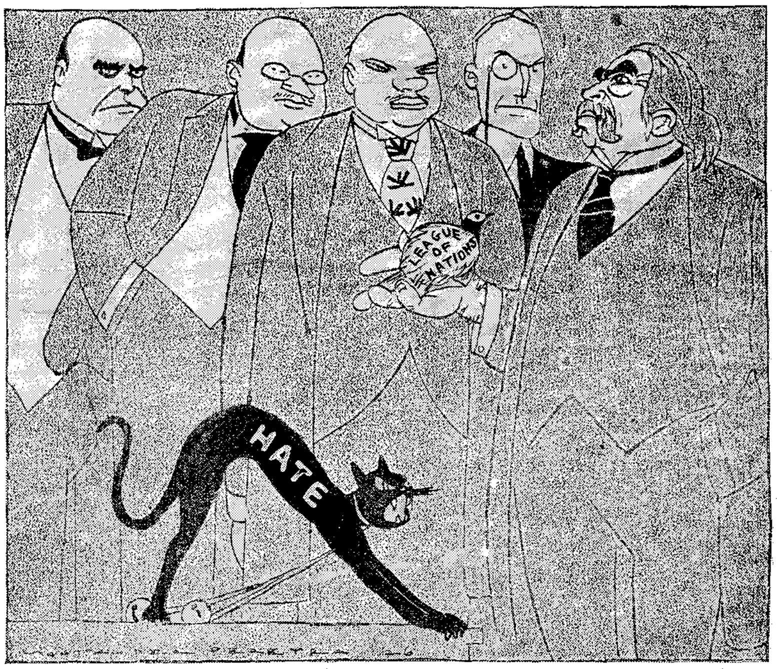
Mention of the United States appears in most of the comments on Brazil's action. We find in *Listin Diario*, of Santo Domingo, for instance, the following declaration:

> "There is an increasing probability that the American republics will turn toward the League of Nations in search of a solution for their political controversies, and probably for protection against the United States. Washington retaliates by planning the formation of a continental League of Nations to oppose or rival the League of Geneva, all with the cooperation of Latin America.
>
> "Let us beware of the trap set for our young nations."

La Prensa, of Buenos Aires, refers acidly to the about-face of the Argentine Government in accepting the League's invitations to take part in the meetings to study the reorganization of the Council. The Buenos Aires journal asserts that the Argentine delegation lacks authority, inasmuch as the League of Nations pact was never approved by the Argentine Congress, and Argentina practically withdrew from the League six years ago. But now:

> "Without warning, the Executive springs the surprize of Argentina's reentrance to the League, to participate in debates dealing exactly with the same topics which caused the 1920 withdrawal. Have we changed our opinion? Has the League assured us that our desires will be granted? Does it know that we are not legally members of the League until Congress ratifies the Versailles Treaty, and that our delegates have no authority?"

La Nacion and *La Razon*, also of Buenos Aires, Argentina, unite in accusing the Argentine Government of inconsistency, arguing that, while Argentina's election to the seat formerly occupied by Brazil may placate Latin America, it will in no way please Brazil, nor further the cause of peace in the continent.



THE SAD FATE OF A PET BIRD

Mussolini, Luther, Stresemann and Chamberlain are shown, in this anti-League cartoon from Chile, in consultation over a dove labeled "League of Nations." One of them asks: "Do you think it will recuperate?" Briand replies mournfully: "I don't think so; the cat almost killed it." —*Corre Vuela* (Santiago de Chile).

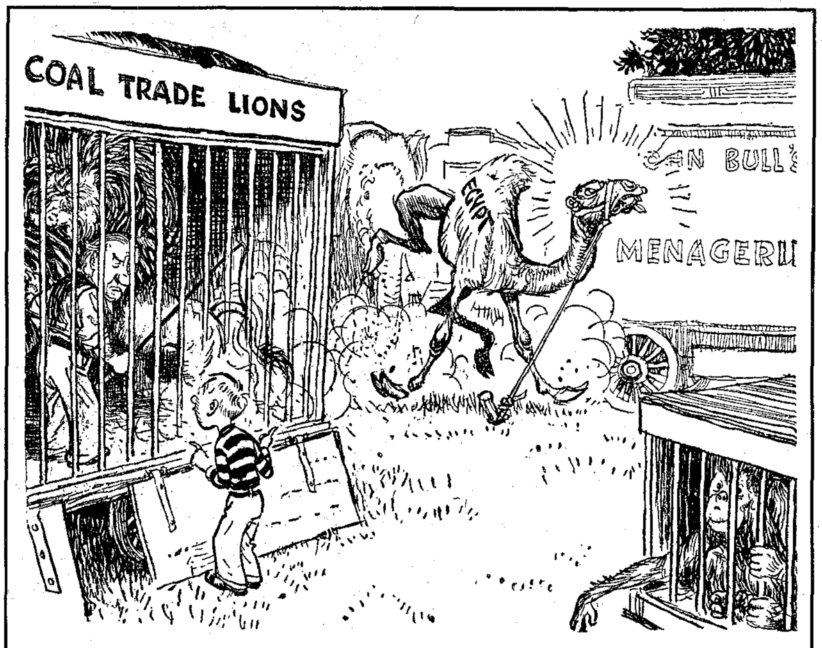
Spain, on the other hand, seems to have followed the fight with deep interest if we are to believe *El Sol*, of Madrid, which believes that Argentina's sudden pro-League activities are due to her desire to obtain a permanent seat in representation of all Latin America. This paper considers that Spain's position is greatly strengthened with Argentina's reentry.

The Brazilian point of view is aptly presented by the Rio de Janeiro *Jornal do Commercio*, in the following terms:

> "While we do not criticize the Latin-American bloc for disavowing Brazil's claim and for making itself subservient to Briand and Chamberlain's wishes, we must explain our reasons and motives.
>
> "Since there was a Latin-American seat in the Council, the country occupying it would obviously become the Continent's representative. This induced us to present our candidacy, in the same manner as Chile did some years ago.
>
> "We had served the League faithfully. We were the largest and most densely populated of the South-American member nations, and we possest a merchant marine, as well as a navy, far larger than those of any other Latin-American country.
>
> "We believe that, by virtue of its election to the Council, a Latin-American State becomes the representative of the Continent, even tho it receives no special mandate to that effect from its neighbors.
>
> "Brazil would not belittle the claim of any other nation which might happen to be elected in her stead, nor would she begrudge the recognition of this quality, inasmuch as, if it is true that we demand justice for ourselves, we never forget other people's rights."

THE EGYPTIAN CAMEL KICKS

EGYPT IS TAKING THE PLACE of Ireland so far as the British Empire is concerned, reports a traveling English publicist. In fact, believes this authority, Lieut.-Com. Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, R. N., M. P., the kick of the Egyptian camel is in danger of surpassing even the old-time swing of the shillalah as a disturber of England's peace. True, admits Mr. Kenworthy, Egypt is far away, but her position on the Suez Canal makes her importance as vital strategically. Also, he observes, "we have followed out the same policy in Egypt as in Ireland, and with the same results. We have alternately governed the country by force and by conciliation. Finally, we have granted a form of independence to Egypt, under the tutelage of her own king, and a comparatively advanced Constitution. The present position shows us still in apparent antagonism to the Egyptian people." Coming down to recent events, with an enlightening résumé of the whole bothersome British-Egyptian situation, Mr. Kenworthy writes in *The Nation and the Athenæum* (London):



WHAT A LIFE!

"Please, sir, after you've stopt the lions fighting, will you come and see to the camel? I believe it's going to break loose." —*Western Mail* (Cardiff).

"During the war the Egyptians behaved well. Egyptian troops assisted to repel the Turkish invasions, Egyptian labor contributed materially to the conquest of Palestine and Syria. The Egyptian popular leaders gave us no real trouble, but, on the other hand, helped and assisted the Allied cause.

"Zaghlul Pasha was a trusted Minister under Lord Cromer. He is the greatest popular leader in Egypt. After the war the general unrest and the new wine of democracy no doubt went to the heads of the Egyptians as to the heads of many other peoples. Zaghlul Pasha, willingly or unwillingly, found himself at the head of the movement demanding national independence for Egypt. The old rule of force was tried again. Zaghlul Pasha was deported, first to the Seychelles, then to Gibraltar, and finally allowed to return. Unfortunately, the war not only gave an impulse to the feeling of democracy in Egypt, but also increased the Imperialistic spirit again as in other peoples. The Egyptian Imperialists translated the anxiety of the peasantry as to the security of their water supply into a demand for the Egyptian reconquest of the Sudan. Now England has her difficulties."

Much British capital is invested in Egypt, points out the writer, and there is an important British Colony. Also, the Sudan is one of the new cotton-growing districts of the world, and Lancashire in particular takes a lively interest in the Sudan from a purely economic point of view. The question to be answered is simply:

"How can these obligations, responsibilities, and interests of the British Empire be reconciled with the perfectly natural and, in fact, legitimate demands of the Egyptian people for the right to manage their own affairs? Once more the 'Wafd,' Zaghlul Pasha's party, has swept the constituencies in Egypt, and the 'Palace' and wrongly styled 'pro-British' party have been obliterated. A few Liberals have been returned containing, as in England, a large proportion of the most experienced statesmen. It was believed that the 'Wafd' would form a coalition with the Liberals, and even that Adly Pasha, who is acceptable to the British, would be trusted with the formation of the next Government. But in any case demands for the Sudan and complete freedom in foreign relations are reiterated by Zaghlul Pasha speaking on behalf of his victorious party.

"Is there a way out? I believe there is.

"Far-sighted Egyptians know well that even were the improbable to happen and the British evacuate Egypt they would be replaced almost immediately by the Italians. A few years ago it would have been the French. But to-day Italy is the thrusting, expanding power in the Mediterranean and has demanded a larger 'place in the sun.' The Egyptians know us and know the Italians, and provided their feelings are respected would infinitely prefer British guidance."

Once more, concludes the writer, there are two courses open to the British Government:

"The first is again to rule by force. This will mean friction, expense, another danger-spot in the Empire, and possibly international complications. The other course is to negotiate, compromise, and endeavor to arrive at a friendly arrangement with the Egyptian people and their leaders.

"I believe the second to be the more desirable from every point of view."

A RUSSIAN HINT TO UNCLE SAM

IF THE UNITED States will bestow a kindly eye on Russia, it appears from a speech made by Maxim Litvinov, Acting Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, Russia will be the nicest big friend in the world to Uncle Sam. This intimation was conveyed before the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, when Mr. Litvinov remarked incidentally that the enormous power of the United States of America towers above all the great countries of Europe. As reported in *The Russian Review*, organ of the Russian Information Bureau, at Washington, D. C., he said further:

"From a great many sources we have received information that the trend toward an understanding with the Soviet Union is constantly growing. True, the American Government apparently maintains its previous attitude. It could not be asserted that our points at issue with the United States are of particular importance. From unofficial and semiofficial sources we have heard repeatedly that the American Government's condition for the resumption of relations with us is the recognition on our part of the loan contracted by the Provisional Government of Kerensky, the American Government being prepared to consider favorably our just counter-claims.

"Such a formulation of the question would not create any difficulties in the case of direct negotiations. On its part, the Soviet Government has declared repeatedly that it is ready to start immediate negotiations with the American Government, and I am repeating it at present from this platform.

"If some members of the American Government demand that the disputed questions or the points at issue between us should be decided in their favor in advance, this request must be declared as entirely exceptional, as entirely unusual and unacceptable to us. I venture the opinion that a highly optimistic attitude could be assumed toward the results of the negotiations once they were started. We have to wait until the American Government expresses the same willingness. I am in a position now to express my strong conviction that the objective course of events will inevitably bring both countries before long to an understanding to be followed by the closest economic collaboration."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

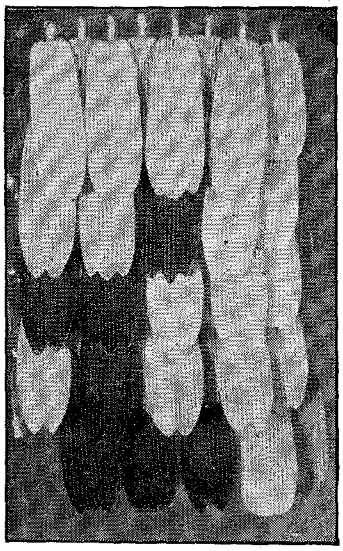
THE BUTTERFLY'S FEATHERS

THE MOTHS THAT FLUTTER ABOUT the lamps in the evening are often called "millers" because they are covered with "flour." But Prof. Vernon Kellogg, writing in *Natural History* (New York), reminds us that the dull-colored miller moths are not the only ones that are flour- or dust-covered; all of their near relatives, the Hawk Moths, which hover at twilight over the honeysuckles and petunias, the great cecropias and beautiful lunas and all the butterflies, white and yellow, blue and red and vari-colored, are covered with a fine flour which rubs off at the slightest touch and sparkles on one's fingers, in the sunlight, like diamond dust. All of the beautiful colors and bizarre and delicate patterns of the butterflies' wings are made by it. But so minute are the particles that to see what they look like we must turn to our microscope for aid. He goes on to write:

"If we rub a little of the dust from the wings of a common white Cabbage Butterfly on a glass slide, and then look at it through the microscope, what a revealing of delicacy of structure and symmetry of outline! While some of the particles are short and broad, others are slender and long; some have smooth, even margins and some have little teeth or points ranged along one edge. Careful looking, however, will pretty soon show us that, despite the apparent variety and difference of shape and appearance, there are certain important points of resemblance and uniformity among the particles.

"First, all are little scales. They are flattened, and usually longer than broad, and have at one end a minute projecting stem while the opposite end is usually the broadest. The surface of the blade part is crossed from stem end to opposite margin by many extremely fine parallel lines, really little ridges and grooves. The margin opposite the stem end is either even or from it project the pointed teeth, short or long, few or many, already spoken of. The side margins of the scale are never toothed but always run in straight or curving lines back to the stem. In length the scales vary from 1/350 to 1/30 of an inch, the average length being about 1/100 of an inch. If we cut across one of these scales and examine the cut surface, we discover that each scale is a tiny flattened sac with the narrow space between its lower and its upper wall filled with granules of coloring matter, or sometimes simply with air.

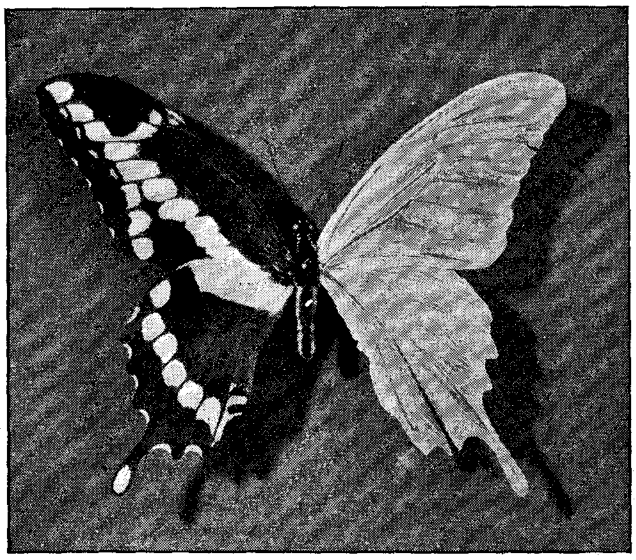
"Thus the butterfly's dust is composed of a host of minute flattened sacs or scales which are all formed on one general plan. On the wings they are bestowed with beautiful regularity The wing-surface is crost by rows of little pits or pockets. Into these the short stems of the scales fit, the scales thus being regularly arranged in rows running from front to hind margin, with their stem ends pointing toward the base of the wing (that part nearest the body). The rows are so near together that the ends of the scales of one row overlap the bases of the scales in the next row in front, and in each row the scales overlap each other laterally. By this arrangement there is formed a complete sheathing or shingling of the wing surfaces.



NOTE THE ARRANGEMENT

Of the scales on this enlarged model of a Cabbage Butterfly's wing on exhibition in the American Museum.

"The number of scales on a butterfly's wing is enormous. For example, on the wings of one of the large blue Morphos from Brazil there are 165 rows of scales, with 600 scales in each row, on every square inch of wing surface. This makes 99,000 scales to the square inch. The total number of scales on the wings of a Morpho is approximately 1,500,000."



WITH SCALES REMOVED FROM ONE WING

Leaving that wing colorless.

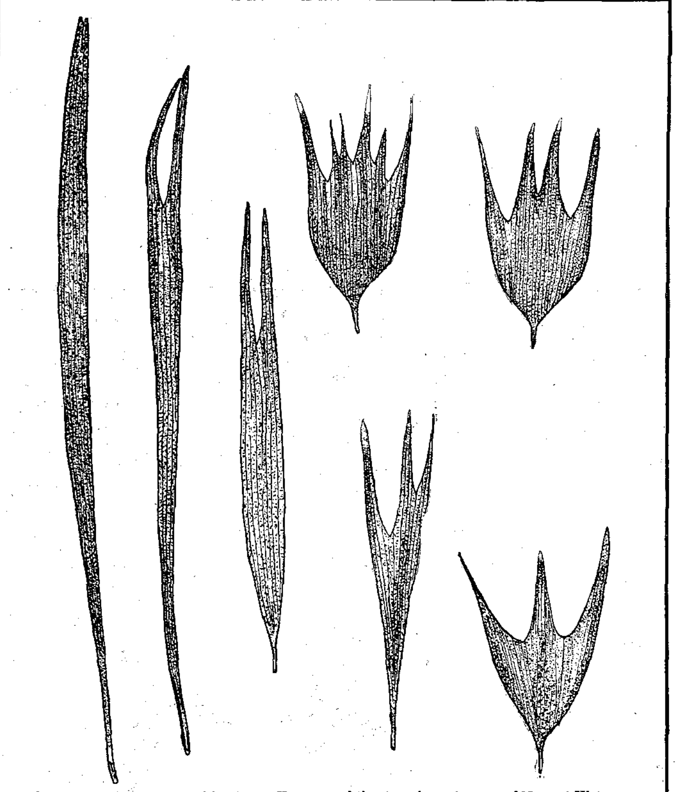
What is the use of the scales? They have two principal functions, Professor Kellogg tells us, namely, to strengthen and protect the wing membranes, and to produce the colors and markings of the wings. In addition, some of the scales have other uses to which he refers later. He says:

"The wings of insects must sustain the burden of the insect's body in flight, and must be strong enough not to break or fold when they strike the air. The wings are composed of two thin transparent membranes stretched over and supported by ribs or veins. In the wings of most insects there are many short cross veins which make the wing skeleton stronger. But in the butterfly and moth wings there are but one or two of these cross veins. The strengthening of the wing membranes is accomplished by the firm, continuous sheath of overlapping scales. Each scale is made strong by the fine parallel ridges which run across it in a direction at right angles with that of the strain. The covering of scales also protects the delicate membranes from injury, especially from raindrops.

"The second, and undoubtedly a more important, function of the scales, is that of producing the varied colors and patterns of the wings. Many naturalists believe that most of the striking colors and markings displayed by insects, animals and flowers, are of direct help and use to the animal or plant in its life. The butterflies are preyed on by many insect-eating birds and lizards, and if they could be colored and marked in such a way as to cause them to be difficult to distinguish from the leaves or flowers or the ground upon which they customarily alight, that should be an advantage.

"Now it is evident that just this condition of things obtains in many cases. The Graptas, or Hop Merchants, which appear in the fall, with their brown and ragged-edged wings, flutter about like dead leaves driven in the wind; and many of the Pierids have the under sides of the wings colored yellowish-green, so that when sitting, with wings closed above the back, on some green-leaved, yellow-flowered growth like the mustard, they can hardly be distinguished from the plant.

"On the other hand, it may be advantageous for the butterfly to be conspicuous and unmistakably recognized. For example, the common large red-brown Monarch is not liked by birds; it has a bad-tasting acrid juice in its body, and flies about without any attempt at concealment, apparently immune from attack.



Illustrations by courtesy of Professor Kellogg and the American Museum of Natural History

SCALES FROM A MOTH'S WING, GREATLY MAGNIFIED

Grading from a simple, hairlike structure to a broad, pronged one.

Its vivid color makes it easily recognizable to any bird and, after a few trials of the ill-tasting morsels, birds let the big, red-brown butterflies severely alone. But there is another butterfly, known as the Viceroy, which is not ill-tasting and would be a choice morsel for any bird that might catch it. But it, too, is let alone by the birds. Why? Because it mimics the Monarch! Its colors and patterns are almost exactly the same as those of the Monarch, and the birds mistake it for this ill-tasting species.

"But we must return to the butterfly dust on which depend all this color and pattern that may be of so much importance in the life of the butterfly. How are the color and pattern actually produced?

"As we have already learned, each tiny scale, usually less than one one-hundredth of an inch long, is really a flattened sac, nearly filled with fine colored particles. The color of the scales is that of the pigment. But very rarely do we find a butterfly's wing entirely of one color. And so we find on a single wing scales similar in shape and size but containing differently colored pigments.

"Scales produce color in still another way. Every one has seen butterflies with wings whose colors are iridescent or metallic, changing in tint as one views them from different angles. If one rubs some of the scales from a wing which has these iridescent bluish colors and puts them on a glass slide under a microscope, one will find that the scales are not blue at all but either contain brownish pigment or are entirely empty and transparent! If, however, we put something dark under the glass slide, allowing no light to pass through the scales, they will again show their metallic changeable blue tint.

"This difference is explained by the structure and arrangement of the scales. Whenever rays of light fall on a series of transparent superposed plates, the eye perceives various shining colors caused by the interference of the light waves. Illustrations are numerous and familiar, as in the colors of the soap bubble, and of oil films, pieces of mica or bits of weathered glass. Now, we have on the butterfly wing exactly the means necessary to produce physical colors, namely, a series of superposed transparent plates.

"But the scales produce physical colors in yet another way. Remember that each scale bears on its surface many fine parallel ridges. Now, brilliant physical colors are produced (by interference) when rays of light are reflected from any surface which has on it very fine ridges or cut-in lines. This striated structure of the scale therefore also produces physical colors.

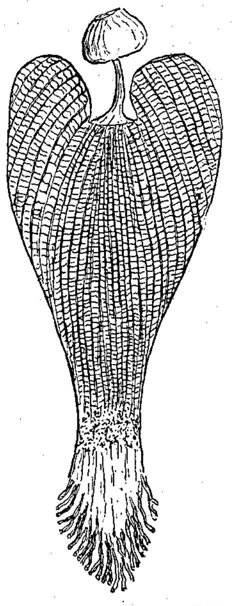
"Two other functions are sometimes subserved by the scales. There can often be found on the upper sides of the wings of male butterflies scales of peculiar shape more or less numerously distributed among the more usual scales of the wing surface. These peculiar scales, when highly magnified by the microscope, give evidence of having many fine openings on the surface or at the tip, and it has been proved that a strong-smelling, usually aromatic substance exudes. These fragrant scales occur commonly on the male of the familiar white Cabbage Butterfly, and the scent is supposed to be attractive to the females

"As to the other of the two special functions, certain butterflies are known to make faint squeaking noises by the rubbing together of the fore and hind wings. Unusually large and strong scales are the structures which produce the sounds.

"Finally, we may examine our scales again with another question in mind. Naturalists believe that all the seemingly intricate structures and organs of an animal's body have been developed from more simple structures. If so, what is the simplest, the most generalized, type of the scales?

"Among all insects the commonest covering structure of the wings and body is hair. The simpler and older kinds of insects have hairs on their wings. Can the butterfly scale, with its broad blade and its handle-like stem, its pigment granules, and its effective color-producing structure be simply a modified or specialized hair? Examination will prove this to be the case, for on almost any moth or butterfly wing a series of gradatory forms between simple cylindrical tapering hair and flattened, stemmed scale can be found. The transition most commonly occurs by a slight widening of the tip or by the gradual shortening of the basal part of the scale-hair. Another common mode of transition is shown in the wings of the cossid moths. Here the scale-hair first widens and flattens at its tip; there is then a gradual shortening and widening for a considerable distance behind the tip so that there is formed an elongate, rather spoon shaped scale.

"A similar study, with similar results, may be made of any of the other parts of the butterfly body. The odd shapes, the strange structures, the peculiar habits of insects have meanings, the discovery of which requires careful and persistent study, which is nevertheless always delightful and fascinating."



FRAGRANT SCALE

A butterfly's scale that is specialized in such a way that it gives off an odor. Very greatly magnified. Only males have such scales.

DECAY OF STONEWORK—Recent experiments at the U. S. Bureau of Standards indicate, as reported by *Buildings* (Chicago), that practically any water-soluble salt, when allowed to penetrate stone and crystallize within the pores, causes a wedging action capable of disrupting the strongest materials. We read:

"The crumbling and spalling of masonry where exposed to the weather is usually attributed to the action of frost. However, a similar decay has been found inside of buildings or in warm climates where freezing seldom occurs. A study of the conditions surrounding several cases of this kind has been made by the bureau, and has led to the belief that the decay is sometimes caused by a crystallizing of water-soluble matter which is carried into the stone by means of water as it slowly trickles through the pores. Practically all types of stone as well as brick, concrete, etc., contain small amounts of soluble matter which can be leached out by water. When this matter is concentrated at the surface, it frequently manifests itself as a growth of white crystals and is called efflorescence. Crystals forming within the materials exert a strong wedging action, which often results in spalling the surface, and conditions frequently arise which submit building materials of this type to such action."

A TEST FOR WITNESSES OF ACCIDENTS

THE FOLLOWING EXAMINATION PAPER to test the accuracy of observation of patrolmen in automobile accidents is from *The American City Magazine* (New York). Candidates are required to tackle the questions after studying the picture for one and one-half minutes, at the expiration of which time it is removed from view. They are not any too easy to answer when the picture is in full sight, as our readers may easily verify. We read:

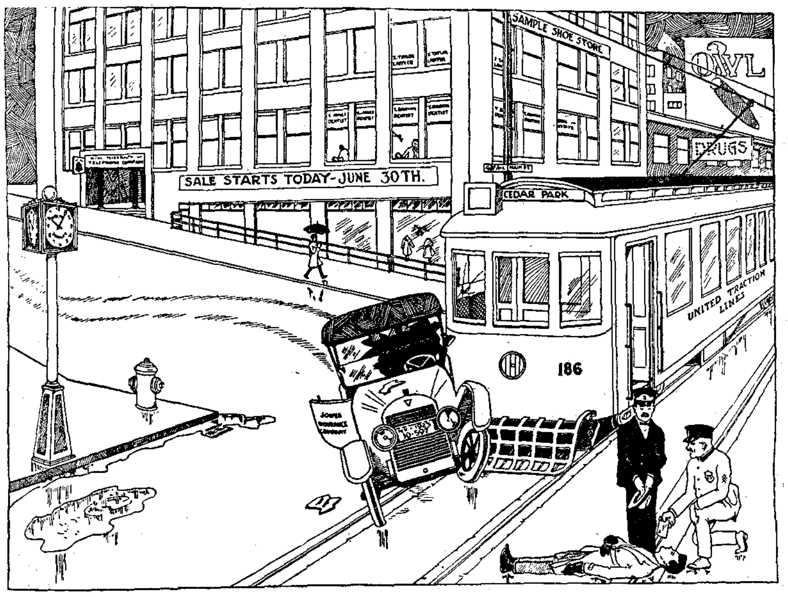
"Directions to the Examiner: Pass out the prints showing the drawing of the automobile which has been struck by a street car, placing a print face down on the desk in front of each competitor. Secure the attention of the competitors and make some such announcement as this:

"'The sheet face down on the desk before you is a drawing of an automobile accident. When I give you the signal you are to turn over this sheet and study all you see in the drawing for one and one-half minutes. Later the drawing will be taken up and you will be asked to answer fifteen questions about the accident. These fifteen questions will be about such things as the time and place of the accident, how it occurred, what damage was done, and other facts such as a patrolman ought to note, so he can make his report to his superior officer. If you wish to, you may make notes about the things you see in the drawing and use these notes in answering the questions which will be asked you later. Remember that you are to have just one and one-half minutes to study the drawing and that you will have to answer fifteen questions about the drawing from memory or from your notes. Are you ready?'

"When all are ready, have them turn over the print containing the drawing and allow them to study it for one and one-half minutes. Then collect the prints. Next have the competitors turn to the first page in the booklets and answer the following fifteen questions (see that they do not see the questions until the prints are collected). After seven minutes give the signal to stop.

"Directions: Answer the following questions, in the blank spaces, concerning the picture you have just examined:

"1. At what street intersection did the accident occur?
"2. What is the condition of the weather?
"3. From what State is the automobile?
"4. On which side was the automobile struck?
"5. About what hour of the day did the accident occur?
"6. Name three ways in which the automobile was damaged?
"7. What is the number of the street car?
"8. To whom does the automobile belong?
"9. Name two things which show the driver lost control of the automobile.
"10. What is the route of the street car?
"11. What is the number of the street-car employee?
"12. What is the date of the accident?
"13. Name two things which indicate that the chauffeur was killed rather than only injured.
"14. Who is the first person you would call as a witness of the accident?
"15. How is the policeman attempting to identify the chauffeur?"



From *The American City Magazine* (New York)

STUDY THIS 90 SECONDS, THEN TRY THE QUESTIONS

RABBIT FEVER IN MAN—Rabbits may be the cause of the serious disease, tularemia, in human beings, we are told by the U. S. Public Health Service. This fever is transmitted to persons handling or dressing wild rabbits or through the bites of flies and ticks. Says *New Jersey Agriculture* (New Brunswick, N. J.):

"Cases of the disease have occurred over wide areas of the United States. In human beings the usual symptoms are headaches, chills, bodily pains, vomiting, prostration, and fever, followed by painful swelling and later suppuration of glands. It is a disabling disease, incapacitating the patient for weeks or months and at times terminating fatally. Persons exposed to the disease should observe precautions, such as wearing rubber gloves, rinsing the hands in antiseptic solutions after handling or cutting up wild rabbits, and treating insect bites promptly with iodine."

BAD NEWS FOR COPPER KINGS?

THE DISCOVERY OF RICH COPPER DEPOSITS near Lake Tanganyika has been disquieting our own copper magnates, who see in imagination the cupric scepter snatched from their royal hands. But the copper kings are unduly alarmed, thinks an editorial writer in *The Iron Age* (New York). We have no reason for assuming, he says, that the Dark Continent will quickly advance to a controlling position in copper, as it has in gold and diamonds. Imprest by what has been written of the approaching exhaustion of important American mines, and the reports of stupendous reserves of ore in Chile and the Kongo, some domestic interests have started a movement for a protective tariff. Of this *The Age* remarks:

"It would be jingo to believe that this country will always dominate the copper market, simply because it has done so for a generation. On the other hand, it is quite as foolish to visualize the shutting down of Western mines simply because Africa now has an output equal to that of a single American smelter. The metal industry is too wide-spread, has too many ramifications, impinges on the economic structure of the entire civilized world from too many angles, to be subject to violent upheavals except, as in 1914, when the whole world is suddenly deranged.

"However, broad movements will occur in the industry. The development of great masses of very rich ore in Africa will unquestionably have an effect on the price—it increases the available supply of metal. In time this will close the small or high-cost mine, working far underground on lean ore; in fact, such a change in iron-mining districts followed the development of steam-shovel mines on the Mesabi Range.

"But other factors are operating here which may nullify the expected working of the so-called law of supply and demand.

"In the first place, it should be remembered that a body of 30 per cent. ore in the center of Africa is much like a glacier in Spitzbergen or a sand quarry at Atlantic City. All are valuable commodities, true enough, but valuable only at certain times and places. Tanganyika copper is several hundred miles from fuel or flux; several thousand miles from a consumer; just as far from a supply of building materials, machinery and technical men; and so far as can be seen at present, always will remain in this great isolation. For this reason we are optimistic enough to believe that copper from the middle of the Kongo will always have to pay a high tariff, a tariff erected by nature herself, in the form of extra costs of technical direction, surcharges for machinery, timber, steel, powder, coal—all the things which are needed to change ore into metal; and finally, a freight bill on copper to market which would eat up 20 per cent. of the receipts.

"Such a situation is conducive to waste in production—waste in negro labor because it is cheap, and waste in metal because adequate machinery for recovery is expensive. Tanganyika may, therefore, repeat the history of many American mining centers, such as early operations on rich ores, with a gradual turning to the leaner rock, and finally retreating the wastes of former years. It is to be noted that the outstanding fact in the history of copper is the manner in which technical ability has been able to maintain low costs and increase the production in the face of decreasing values in the ore, increasing depth in the mines, and rising costs of labor and supplies.

"Space permits only mention of the third major influence on the situation: the increased consumption of copper with an increased supply. In ordinary times any factor which drives down the price is counteracted very shortly by absorption of the metal in new uses. Thus there are three factors which should be given careful consideration:

"1. The natural tariff against Kongo copper.

"2. Technical ability in American organizations.

"3. Large potential avenues of consumption.

"Combined, they do not look so disastrous."

AN INVENTOR TOO LOFTY TO BE USEFUL

THE CONTROL OVER OUR ACTIONS exerted by what he terms "preconceptions and the mental temper of the times" is discust by Dr. E. E. Free in *The Forum* (New York) and illustrated by a recent discovery regarding the early history of the telegraph. Writes Dr. Free:

"A remarkable incident of how such attitudes control action, and of how they change, has come to light recently. Mr. Sergius P. Grace, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories of New York City, was investigating some of the early documents dealing with telegraph development. He happened upon a historic find, no less than a memorandum prepared by Prof. Joseph Henry during the telegraph patent case of 1851. Not only was this memorandum in the exact words of that famous electrical pioneer, but it bore marginal notations in the hand of the still more famous inventor, Mr. S. F. B. Morse.

"In the original memorandum Professor Henry described how he had invented, in 1833, the principle of the electro-magnetic telegraph. Henry was a scientist. He would have called himself a 'pure scientist.' The mental attitude of his time and profession forced him to despise the seeking of possible utility for his inventions. 'The only reward I expected,' he writes, 'on account of them was the consciousness of advancing science, the pleasure of discovering new truths, and the scientific reputation to which these labors would entitle me.' 'I partook,' he says later on, 'of the feeling common to men of science which disinclines them to secure the advantage of their discoveries by a patent.'

"The net result of this attitude, for, of course, it was no more than an attitude, was that the telegraph was not put to use when Henry discovered it. Years had to pass, another inventor had to come along and do the work all over again, before it was possible to send over a line of wire those historic words 'What hath God wrought?' As a matter of fact God had already done His part years before. It was Henry's attitude of aloofness from practise which delayed the invention.

"When Morse came to write his marginal notes opposite this pronouncement by Henry what he wrote was this: 'First,' he said, 'somewhat queer.' 'He leaves it for others,' Morse went on, 'to do that which alone makes discoveries of any benefit to the world and, strange to say, would disparage the man who thus attempts to make scientific discovery beneficial.' Professor Henry was a great and public-spirited genius. In republishing what we can not but consider Henry's mistake, Mr. Grace specifically disclaimed any intention to disparage. What was important, Mr. Grace said and we agree, is the idea that the mental attitude of Henry's time opposed something we now believe to be of the greatest importance to mankind."

A VIOLIN OF GLASS—Attempts to make violins from a material other than wood have all failed until recently, when a German glass-blower who is also a village musician in a town in the Riesen-Gebirge, has succeeded in making one of glass. The inventor's name is Bartel Hoellerlein, and *Reclams Universum* (Leipzig) speaks of his invention as follows:

"One can really use the expression 'a crystal-clear tone' in reference to this instrument. Before this violin is played, it must be 'blown,' so to speak. Herr Hoellerlein is about to blow a double-bass viol which will be presented to the Provincial Museum at Breslau."

A RADIO HOUSE

A MODEL RADIO HOUSE, recently opened in New York City, represents the most recent achievements in home radio installations, we are told by W. F. Crosby, in a leading article contributed to the radio section of *The American Exporter* (New York). It introduces such factors as remote control receivers, concealed wiring, built-in switches, automatic clock operation, and many other features. It shows, he says, how a new dwelling can be similarly equipped at a small additional cost over the regular electric-light wiring. The project, we are further told, is an example of what can be accomplished economically and effectively in greatly increasing the usefulness of a single receiving set by the addition of a single distribution system, with radio outlets or feeders in different parts of the house. We read:

"The principle of controlling the central receiver from distant points in the house is made use of to the fullest extent, and the possibilities of multiple receivers for a number of simultaneous programs are fully demonstrated.

"This model radio house, which was built and equipped by one of the large radio manufacturers, is located on Staten Island, at the sea-gate of New York City. No apparatus is sold in the house. It is designed to illustrate what can be done with radio with a typical home.

"One of the ways in which dealers may profit from its suggestions is to follow up the new building projects in their communities, and show the owners how dwellings can be similarly wired with little additional expense.

"The wiring was built in by an electrician before the house was completed. It is arranged in such a way that three radio receivers serve the entire house, the interconnecting wires being of ordinary armored cable with outlets and switches as required.

"The master receiving set is installed in the living-room on the main floor, and through three toggle switches directly over the set it is possible to completely control the output. The set is first turned to some desired program which is made audible through the loud-speaker in the living-room. Complete volume control is possible at this point, and, due to the type of loud-speaker used, which also incorporates a power amplifier, it is possible to build the signal strength up to considerable proportions if it is so desired.

"The switching arrangement on the wall over this receiver makes it practicable to throw the program over to another speaker located in the dining-room. This same switch is also capable of turning off the set entirely if the program is no longer needed. In the dining-room the switches control the loud-speaker and also will shut off the main receiver if necessary to do so.

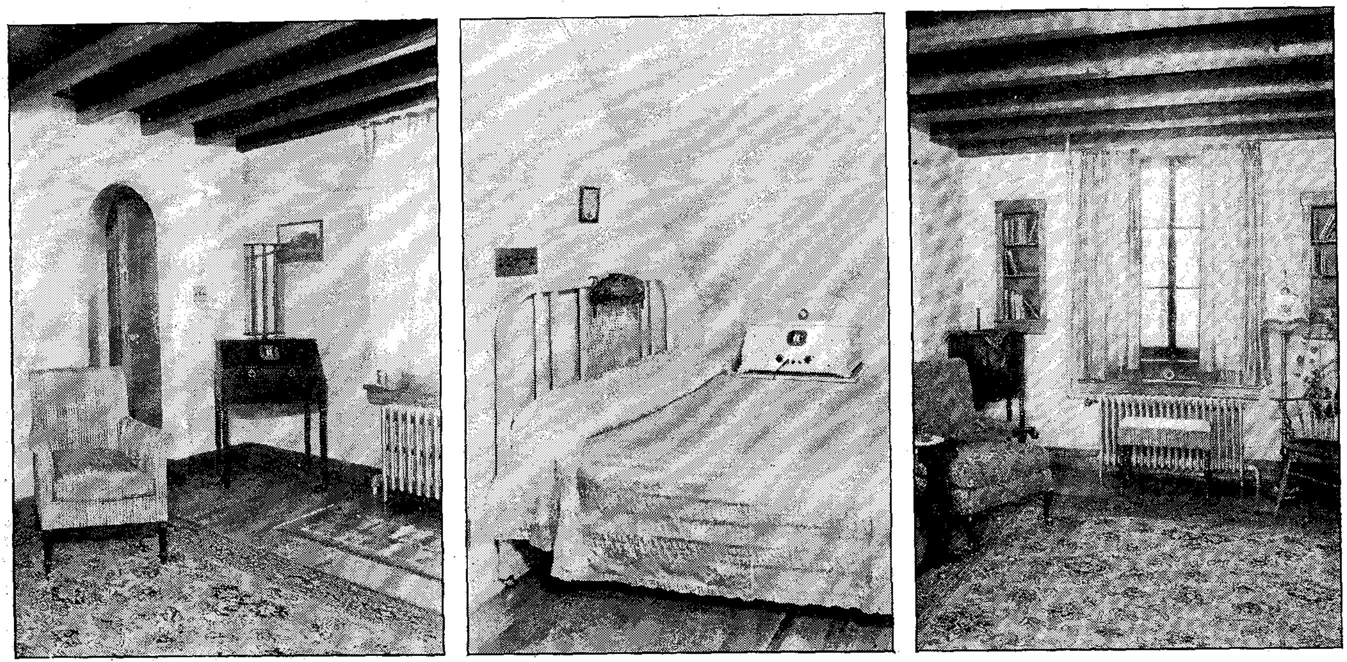
"The set used operates entirely from the house lighting current. No batteries whatever are used and the wiring is entirely concealed within the walls. This set uses a loop antenna which is made up on a mahogany framework and is placed on top of the receiver.

"The two loud-speakers, one in the living-room and the other in the dining-room, are of the cone type built into mahogany consoles, and combined in the same cabinets are the power amplifiers and the rectifier systems which permit the use of the lighting current.

"As a further aid to convenience a clock is provided which may be set to start or stop the receiver at any time desirable. Through the use of this clock it is possible to have the set turn itself on at seven o'clock in the morning in time to pick up the morning exercises broadcast from the metropolitan stations. On the other hand, if there is some particularly desirable feature that the owner would like to hear, he may set the clock to start the set up at that time. The entire arrangement is extremely simple and effective in operation.

"Upstairs in the house is another radio set on a table beside the bed. The set matches the rest of the furniture, and the loud-speaker and B battery eliminator are about fifteen feet away. This set uses ordinary dry cells as a part of the equipment, placed in a small closet not far from the receiver.

"Here, also, a number of switches are used in such a way that the output of the set may be thrown across the hall into the guest room and either one or both of the speakers may be used at will. The switches are arranged in such a way that the guest may turn on or off the receiver in the master bedroom, while from this room it is possible to turn the set on or off and switch it to either the guest or master bedroom or both at the same time.



Photographs from the Radio Corporation of America. Courtesy of *The American Exporter* (New York)

RADIO ALL OVER THE HOUSE: FOR FANS WHO CAN NOT EAT OR SLEEP WITHOUT IT

The main receiver in the living-room is shown in the first picture, and the receiver in the master bedroom in the second picture. The wall switches at extreme left control the output of this set for the second floor. The loud-speaker and power amplifier in the living-room are seen in the third picture. The time-clock for controlling the program is on top of the cabinet in the corner. "It is claimed that radio installations are fast outgrowing a single room and many houses of the future will be built and wired for radio outlets in exactly the same manner that electric light service is provided throughout modern houses. Radio broadcasting has reached such a stage of development that there is something interesting, for at least a part of the average family, to be had at almost any time of the day or night."

Complete control is secured entirely through the switches on the wall. The only time it is necessary to touch the set is when some different station is desired."

To complete the installation, Mr. Crosby tells us, another and smaller set is used in the kitchen. This operates from a regulation antenna and ground, but the antenna is entirely concealed within the walls of the house. All that is visible in the kitchen is the loud-speaker and a small snap switch which, when turned on, brings the radio music to the cook. The entire arrangement is practically fool-proof, and this receiver is operated by dry cells throughout. All of the switches are plainly marked and even should the wrong switch be pushed, there would be no danger of injuring the receivers. To quote further:

"The equipment throughout is of standard lighting form, the only exception being the radio name plates on the switches. The cost for the whole wiring job in this house, exclusive of the radio sets themselves, was about $140, and the operating cost with all sets in use is only about four cents an hour.

"It is claimed that radio installations are fast outgrowing a single room and many houses of the future will be built and wired for radio outlets in exactly the same manner that electric-light service is provided throughout modern houses. Radio broadcasting has reached such a stage of development that there is something interesting, for at least a part of the average family, to be had at almost any time of the day or night.

"Radio house represents a noteworthy advance in radio, for it is an attempt at the maximum service to be rendered by the newest of the arts. There is nothing fantastic or far-fetched about the installation. The sets and speakers used need not necessarily be confined to any one make as any standard receiver will do the work.

"The house represents the latest in electrical and radio engineering, and will doubtless be used as a model on which many other homes will be equipped.

"Instead of a confusion of wires and batteries, so often associated with the popular ideas of what constitutes a radio installation, putting the wiring on a basis comparable with the ordinary house lighting job will doubtless prove an attractive feature to a number of persons who are planning to build new homes or to remodel old ones in which they wish to have radio receiving apparatus incorporated as a part of the accouterments."

WHY FRESH EARTH SMELLS SWEET

EVERY ONE ENJOYS the delicate but refreshing odor of fresh-turned earth, but few know to what it is due. The subject was investigated a quarter of a century ago by two French scientists, Berthelot and André, who came to the conclusion that the odor is due to the presence of some organic compound that escapes with water vapor. They supported this opinion by the fact that the odor is especially strong in dew-wet earth in the late summer and fall. According to a recent number of the *Illustrierte Zeitung* (Leipzig) this theory was verified a few years later by the German investigator Rollman, who actually obtained the perfume in the form of chemically pure double-refracting crystals. He also succeeded in tracing it to a micro-organism, supposed to be a bacterium which he isolated from various soils, and to which he gave the name *Cladothrix odorifer*. More recent study of this odoriferous organism has revealed that because of its biological and morphological properties it must be classed as a radiant fungus. Hence the name has been changed to *Actinomyces odorifer*. We read:

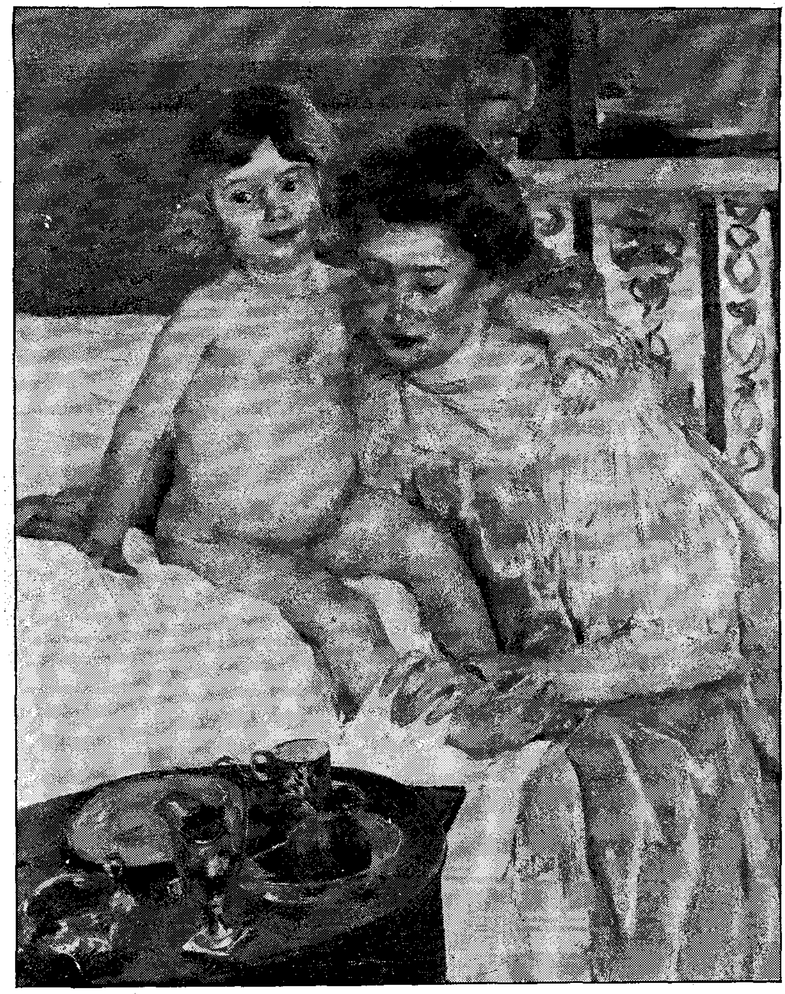
"One finds these *Actinomyces* in every field, on grass, straw, or ears of grain, and their culture is simple enough for even a layman to undertake. Fill a large glass dish partly full of sterilized sand and moisten it with boiled water. Then take a few bearded ears of grain, moisten them with water and stick them in the damp sand, after which cover the dish with a double layer of filter paper. While growth is best at a higher temperature, ordinary room temperature will enable this interesting fungus to grow. Even in a few days' time, or in a week at latest, one will see a chalk-like deposit on some of the ears.

"This deposit consists of colonies of the fungus. If one transplants these colonies to a fresh artificial soil, such as a culture medium containing about 5 per cent. of glycerin, and rich in carbohydrates, then under favorable conditions one will find in about five days a profuse growth of the fungus colonies, possessing an intensive degree of the earth fragrance.

"It is a highly interesting phenomenon that on a gelatin culture-medium odorless and odoriferous colonies will grow side by side. But if the odorless colonies be transplanted to a culture-medium containing carbohydrates, such as sterile pea-soup, the earth-fragrance will once more be perceived."

THE PAINTER OF CHILDREN

NOW THAT MARY CASSATT has become history—her death occurred June 15 at the age of eighty-three—there are many speculations as to how much she belongs to us. Pittsburgh was her birthplace, and Philadelphia gave her the rudiments of her art; but she had lived so long in Europe and become so identified with French art, that nothing now labeled "American" can seem to be applied to her. Her recent utterance that "no distinctive school of American art exists" seems to absolve her from any personal claim to alliance. Yet her fame, which has existed since the days of the great impressionists, Degas, Manet, Renoir, Berthe Morisot, is too much for us to surrender to any foreign ownership. The fact that, like Whistler and Sargent, she chose life-long exile from her native land, should not, says the Providence *News*, "preclude us from taking a great pride in her achievement." Heine and Byron lived away from their native land, but they were nevertheless the one German and the other English. "Mary Cassatt may not have been a great American according to the standards of Babbittry, but she brought this country a more precious fame than any Babbitt has ever brought or will bring." If there are those who will rise up to repel the words of the *News*, there is still this dictum of the New York *Telegram:*



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

ONE OF MARY CASSATT'S PORTRAITS OF A CHILD

Her feeling was that "the place of the child in human life is of limitless importance."

> "If she gave to France what ought to have been meant for America there is this to be said for her voluntary exile, that her shrinking nature had on the banks of the Seine a retreat where she could work and live such as she could not have found by the Hudson or the Delaware.
>
> "After all the crop justified the foreign soil in her case as in that of Whistler."

Mary Cassatt will be remembered as the painter of children. "She has the eyes of a painter and in a measure the mind of a sister of charity," wrote Achille Segard, the *great* French *critic*. Also, she is "devoted to her art as if it were a religion." On this theme he makes a further observation:

> "Her conception of life and art is profound and touching. One perceives that she has a strong feeling that the place of the child in human life is of limitless importance, hence he represents at one time both the present and the future, is the gage of immortality, the necessary medium for the continuation of the race and its perpetuation."

When, in 1874, Degas saw a canvas by her in the Salon and remarked: "That is genuine. There is one who does as I do," it was perhaps the beginning of that association in art that links her name with the impressionists. In *The Herald Tribune* is a forceful editorial that may be safely credited to the distinguished critic, Mr. Royal Cortissoz:

> "Mary Cassatt was a remarkable woman, the comrade of those painters who under the banner of Impressionism achieved something like a revolution in modern art. The *mot* of Degas makes perhaps the best epitaph upon her whole career—'That is genuine.' At the close of the famous exhibition of 1879 in which she and the others affirmed their independence there was a surplus in the treasury. With her share of it Miss Cassatt bought pictures by Degas and Manet. That, too, was like her. She lived utterly for art.
>
> "She had the gift, the *flair*, but it took time before she found herself. Going abroad while she was still a young girl to be a painter, she strayed momentarily into the studio of Charles Chaplin, a graceful Salonnier. Against his routine habit she promptly rebelled and sought instead the inspiration of the old masters. Rather oddly she found it first at Parma. This keen observer, this practitioner of an essentially French and modern directness, whose tenderness never lured her away from the exact statement of fact, actually began her apprenticeship by long saturation in the melting Correggiosity of Correggio. After Italy came Spain, but with a susceptibility to Rubens rather than to Velasquez in the stimulating pageant of the Prado, a susceptibility so ardent that it ultimately carried her to Antwerp and intense devotion to the works of the great Fleming. Yet these initiations were but preliminaries to the decisive development of her talent. That ensued in Paris.
>
> "The truth was her goal, and the newer French exemplars of it were her predestined counselors. She once told M. Segard, her biographer, what they meant to her. 'I recognized my true masters,' she said. 'I admired Manet, Courbet and Degas. I hated conventional art. Now I began to live.' The important point about this period in her life, too, is that she 'began to live' as an individuality. Her associations never submerged her

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originality. There was an organic energy in her art. Even on what was in a sense her real début, in 1879, Gauguin could shrewdly say of her: 'Miss Cassatt has much charm, but she has more force.' That force lifted her to high rank. It was as an equal that she foregathered with the Impressionist group. She and Degas were colleagues.

"It is an amusing paradox in her history that her force, her penetrating vision, her technical clarity were wreaked largely upon the most fragile of themes. She excelled in pictures of children and their mothers. But her sentiment couldn't have drifted into sentimentality. She had too live a mind. She had too much taste. Apropos of her taste, it should be added that she was a most judicious connoisseur and had to do with the entrance of numerous fine pictures into divers American collections, private and public. Her judgment on a work of art was impeccable."

In the *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, which gave her her first art training, thus remembers her:

"She made more than the beginning of her training here in America, and was a graduate of whom the Pennsylvania Academy has been justly proud. Her works are in the best American galleries as in the representative collections abroad, and her own country never failed in recognition of her merit, as when, twelve years ago, she received the gold medal of the Pennsylvania Academy. She painted with tender feeling and impressionistic breadth of technique the domestic intimacies, and instead of the formal imitation of classic tradition took motherhood and infancy for her favorite themes. Thus her work had a cogent human appeal that will cause it to be remembered when many an epic and heroic canvas is forgotten."

The Cassatts seem to give high authority to the efficacy of the melting-pot, tho they were here before that agency was supposed to begin functioning. Her brother, A. J. Cassatt, was president of the Pennsylvania Railroad and responsible for the great terminal station in New York. Says the New York *Telegram:*

"President Cassatt appears to have inherited the practical talents of his feminine Scots forebears, while Mary had the artistic endowment of the male French side of the family."

The Pittsburgh *Sun* regrets:

"Pittsburgh can make no further claims than to have been the birthplace of this eminent woman. She received her training in art elsewhere. But Pittsburgh has changed since 1868. The international exhibition held annually attracts exhibitors from all countries of Europe; the permanent exhibit in the galleries of Carnegie Institute is the opportunity for an education in art for all. How Miss Cassatt, in her early days, would have welcomed such a collection!

"There is one painting of Miss Cassatt's in the permanent collection in the gallery, "Young Women Picking Fruit," the first picture purchased by the Patrons' Art Fund in 1922."

Just to show that people do not think alike, we add a letter written by the painter, Mr. Childe Hassam, to the New York *Herald Tribune.*

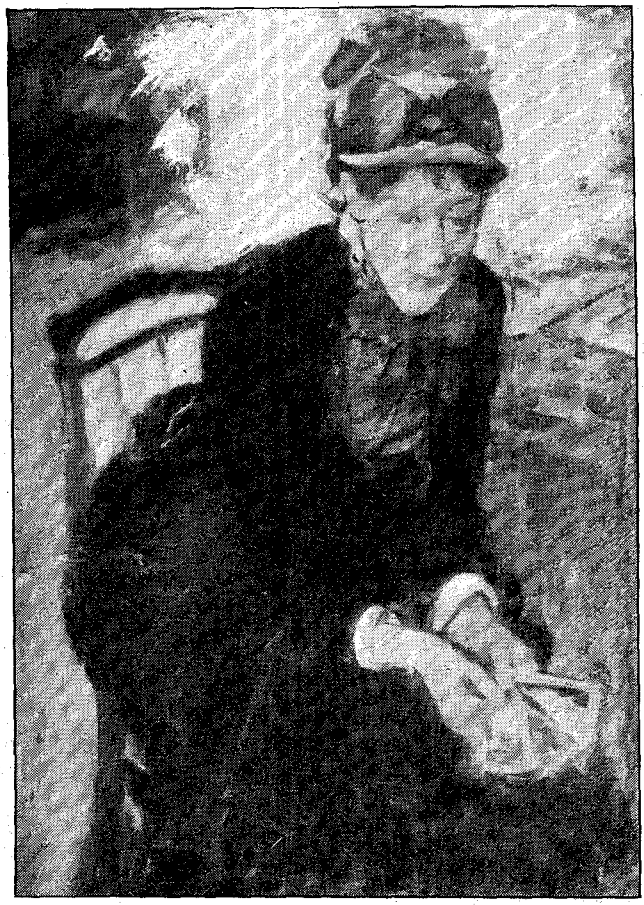
"Miss Cassatt at the time of her death was one of the most distinguished living artists in the world, one of the two or three most eminent painter-etchers, and the most able and eminent woman who ever etched on copper or used the dry point; in fact, hers is the most notable woman's name in the history of the graphic arts. This seems not generally known by her countrymen, and by so few of the writers who have noted her death.

"She was born in Pittsburgh, where a famous international exhibition is now held yearly, and it is perfectly safe to say that if an exhibition of her work had been held in New York while she was alive the director of the Carnegie Institute would not have rushed by the first train to New York to expend some $20,000 for one of her beautiful canvases (as he did for the Montmartre mediocrity with the Spanish name), any one of which is worth all, and more than all, of the recent exhibits by living European painters held here in this city (even with an introduction by Dr. Christian Brinton) or that are liable to be held here.

"Like Whistler, Henry James and Sargent, she spent most all of her life in Europe, which she was used to and undoubtedly preferred. One lives where one likes, but she was an American, and it is worth calling attention to that fact in connection with the first few lines of this letter."

A NEW ATTACK ON THE MOVIES

THE MOVIES HAVE SUFFERED all kinds of objections and still survive. Now Chesterton of England utters a new one, and one would never expect him to repeat the old objections about their corrupting youth. It is not new, perhaps, that the movies are charged with misrepresenting life, but Chesterton puts it in a new way by saying that "the danger which lies in the cinema is that it provides an illusion of reality." We haven't all his direct words which were uttered in "fighting an exhibition bout for the benefit of the hospitals," but we give here an abstract of what he said, with editorial comment from the London *Daily Chronicle:*

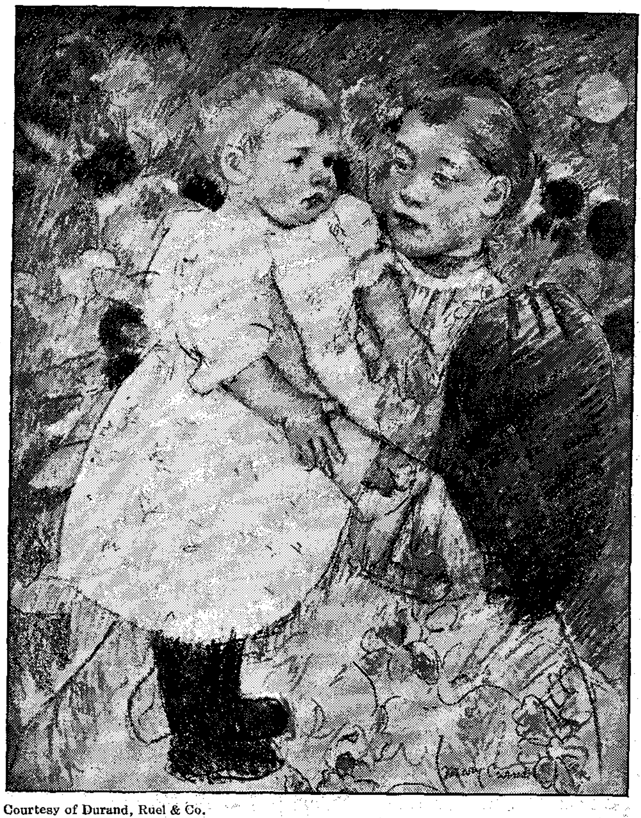


Courtesy of Durand, Ruel & Co.

DEGAS'S PORTRAIT OF MISS CASSATT

"I recognized my true masters," she said to her biographer, M. Segard. "I admired Manet, Courbet and Degas."

"The film is, in truth, a film or veil between the spectator and the real personality of people and things. The followers of 'the pictures' get used to that sham world, like it, believe in it, and so come to live in a world where nothing has the vigor, the intractable but exhilarating solidity and oddity of the real. Stated thus, in general terms, the charge may sound rather fantastic, but Mr. Chesterton can support it with impressive particulars. Obviously one of the effects of the film is to persuade people they know what they do not—for example, that they know all about a book without taking the trouble to read it, because they have seen a version of it in pictures. This is not only a matter of book knowledge. Of all sorts of things a superficial view, a smattering, can be had at the cinema, and we do find people suffering from the delusion that things are what, in 'the movies,' they seem. Mr. Chesterton, of course, would be the first to laugh if we prest his arguments too zealously. But there is something serious in this charge of blurring individuality, of obscuring 'the real personality of men and things.' How often is it that in watching a film a spectator can feel the influence of a person in the actor who is so desperately earnest on the screen? The common experience, we submit, is that no effect of personality is felt at all. The film-player, generally possessing much technical skill, sometimes brilliantly accomplished, seldom makes his individual impulse felt. There are, indeed, exceptions who triumph over the elaborate medium, but very few. This is what Miss Sybil Thorndike was thinking of when she said that the cinema destroys the vital touch between actor and audience. The best moments in dramatic art on her theory are cooperative or reciprocal. The actor is conscious of the emotions of the audience, the audience feel the personal power of the actor. This may happen, in fact it does happen quite often, tho the actor has not supreme technical skill, just as a public speaker, who has but little art, sometimes makes an impression where polished orators have failed. The personal appeal of presence is powerful. It is not rational, but we are not altogether rational animals, and there seems no probability of the human race outgrowing its influence. That is why the dramatic art of the future, as in the past, will depend on the personality of the actor, not on any developments of mechanism."



Courtesy of Durand, Ruel & Co.

"IN THE GARDEN"

From a pastel by Miss Cassatt, a medium she worked as well as paint.

England raises many objections against the American movies, at the same time most of her movies are of American build. Therefore, as the Chestertonian outburst hits us, *The Saturday Evening Post* suggests "to British editors in search of an appropriate desk motto" the legend "God Bless Hollywood." For—

"Whenever an English journalist is at loss for a theme for a sure-fire leading article—the insular equivalent for 'editorial'—he is almost certain to dash off a few stinging paragraphs on the bad taste, crass ignorance and general banality displayed in the latest popular movie hit from America.

"Having thus freed his mind and filled his column, he is free to slip over to the nearest cinema and enjoy another hour of not unpleasant irritation witnessing another celluloid drama off the same reel."

After mentioning the recent pother in the English press over "The Big Parade," of which we have already given an account, *The Post* offers its own reaction to that particular case and the situation in general:

"Tho the fiercest of these critics had not a logical leg to stand on, it is still quite possible to understand their irritation and to regard it with tolerant sympathy. Had this been a British picture, the British Lion would have roared rough music into British ears and the Eagle would have been as dumb as any oyster. Being an American production, and primarily for American consumption, the Eagle did the screaming and the Lion furnished the silence. What else could have been expected?

"The perennial English criticism that many American movies are childish, trivial or in bad taste is much worthier of respectful consideration. It may be true and there may be a good reason for the truth. Hollywood makes no secret of the fact that it is not in the movie business for its health. The magnates of the industry have openly declared that they are purveyors of thrills, laughter and heart throbs to the many and not to the few. If they are to break even they must cater not only to the tastes but to the intellects of the hundred million rather than to those of the hundred thousand. The audiences that producers visualize are not those of educated Philadelphia or of sophisticated London, but assemblages of plain people of all ages who will not be put off with dramatic subtleties they can not grasp.

"Cultivated London critics who deplore the qualities and tendencies of the less admirable American movies do so in much the same terms as those employed by their American brethren. There is a considerable body of sound and well-informed criticism of motion pictures on both sides of the Atlantic; but much of it quite misses the point because it discusses an industry under the misapprehension that it is an art. This is a serious error. Painting is an art. It can develop along its own lines because the painter paints at his own risk. In the event of failure, he alone is the loser. Even the novelist has a scope almost as broad. If his work shows any promise at all, he has a good chance of finding a publisher who will run the risk of losing two or three thousand dollars in the hope that he has discovered a genius, or, what he is apt to regard as even better, a best seller. Much of our current fiction sees the light as a result of this policy.

"The movie magnate can afford few such concessions to uncertain art. Where the book-publisher thinks in thousands, the picture-producer deals in hundreds of thousands, and he is afraid to let his productions stray too far from paths which experience has taught him are safe and smooth and somewhere have a homeward turning."

CRABBED YOUTH AND AGE

WITHOUT ANY THANKS to Bernard Shaw, who was a year or two ago leading us "Back to Methuselah," it is now discovered that human life is "growing older at both ends." The Springfield *Republican*, surveying the field of thought to-day, hits upon this novel fact after taking cognizance of the general assertion of youth to a precocious intellectual maturity and of the prophecy of a speaker at the Thirteenth Annual Congress of the International New Thought Alliance that the average human life should be at least 150 years. *The Republican*, doing a little of its own forecasting on the basis of these two changes in the natural span and character of life, sees the struggle between the young and the old as something that will constitute a new kind of civil war:

"Current news and literature concerning the 'younger generation' unmistakably signify an amplifying precocity. The age of maturity in knowledge and wisdom is being perceptibly reduced. None of us will live to see the period of girlhood and boyhood wiped out, so that the rising generation will leap at one bound from infancy to womanhood or manhood, yet things are plainly moving in that direction. Parents learn from their adolescent children as never before. Never were such reproofs of parental misjudgments of social and ethical values heard in our homes as may be heard to-day.

"How our youth can be so wise on so limited an experience in life puzzles many an old head, for he can look back to early stages in his life's journey when his opinions were wrong, his evaluations of life distorted and his prejudices narrow and stifling. It is staggering to a reflective person of sixty or even fifty to recall how often it has been necessary to revise his earlier ideas about men and things, movements and causes, reactions and reforms. But, in spite of this common experience of the older generation, the younger generation is insistent on a new freedom and will not be denied."

It is the colleges, we are told, that "offer the most impressive demonstration of the earlier maturity of the youthful mind":

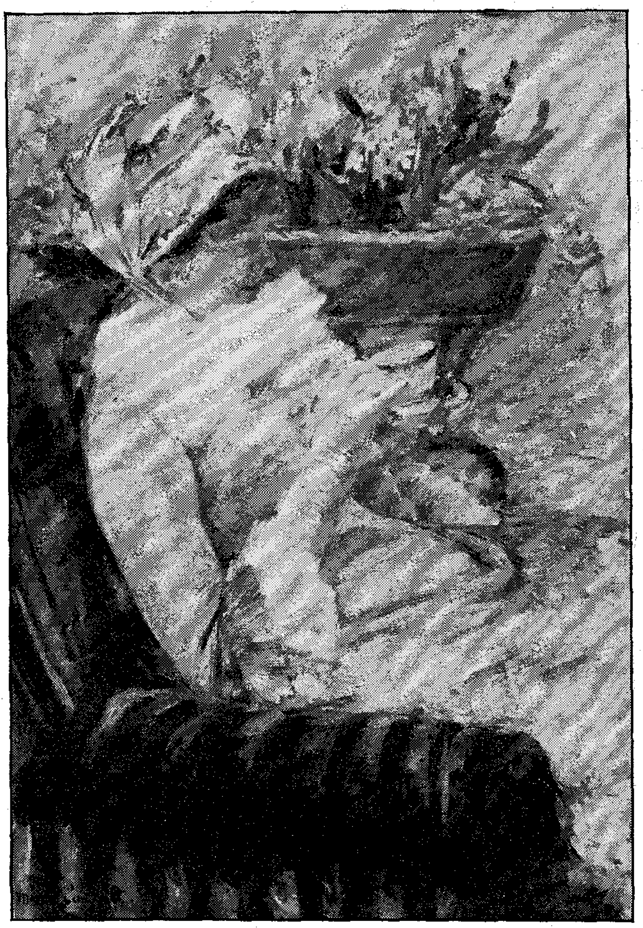
"Undergraduate opinion was never before so influential in university and college administration. Student councils present exhaustive reports these days to the president and faculty upon what the students should study—and how much. The

Harvard students' committee on education made a deep impression last spring by its advice and recommendations to President Lowell. And he took it seriously, not as a joke. Committees of students have likewise surveyed the highways and byways of the higher education for the benefit of trustees and faculties at Dartmouth, Bowdoin and Middlebury. A 'bill of rights' has been proclaimed at Yale by representatives of the student body. Summing up the movement, President-Emeritus Thwing of Western Reserve University writes:

"'The most outstanding and commanding fact of the college year now closing is the increasing power of the student in the undergraduate life. This enlargement assumes many forms, is aimed in many directions and takes on many applications. It often appears as a protest against presumed college abuses and limitations. It has the sound of an academic declaration of independence. It writes college creeds and proposes by-laws of college procedure. It is not averse, indeed, to giving counsel to both faculty and trustees. It indulges in interpreting not only present public opinion but also in prophesying the character of future national and even human destinies.'

"In addition, there are the statements credited to educators like President Lowell that the students of to-day are in advance of their fathers and grandfathers at the corresponding age in intellectual attainments. It must eventually be seriously considered, perhaps, whether our State Legislatures should not fix at sixteen instead of twenty-one years the age at which a minor reaches his majority and acquires the privilege of the franchise.

"Yet if, coincident with this earlier maturity of youth, the average longevity of civilized men is to rise to the age of 150, may not the conflict between youth and age become more acute? Men who live 150 years should still be active at 125, and at 100 should be as aggressive and ambitious as at forty. With youth pushing harder, age would be the less tolerant of being crowded off the stage. Here is forecast a struggle that must put a new face on progress, if by progress one means growing older at both ends."



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

LADY AT TEA

The influence of the Impressionists, her always admired masters, is well illustrated in this canvas by Miss Cassatt.

THE COVER—Bluebonnets are being destroyed by flower lovers. This, we are told, is the fate overtaking the flower that has become the emblem of the State of Texas. Yet from the evidence of our cover it seems to grow in enough profusion to satisfy for a long time to come the most ardent desires of its devotees. A wide plain sown with these brilliant blossoms, an immense overhanging sky tinged with sunset tints, a homely farmhouse overshadowed by the single clump of trees—this, we may take it, is the characteristic Texas landscape, for its painter, Mr. A. B. Jeffreys, is a Dallas artist who takes this means of protesting against the ravages which visit the bluebonnets each spring. He even affirms that unless more protection is given the plant it will in the course of a few years become entirely extinct. Mr. Jeffreys specializes in painting Bluebonnet landscapes, having studied the flower under various climatic conditions for the last several years. He is the only artist in Dallas who devotes almost his entire painting to this one flower, but it was a predecessor, the late Julian Onderdonk, also a painter of this flower, who was instrumental in getting the legislature to pass a resolution declaring the bluebonnet the State flower of Texas.

Mr. Jeffreys's art study has been largely from nature with a frequent recurrence to books on the technique of painting, but he has also been under the tuition of Frederick W. Jarvis of New York. Naturally he has not been wholly devoted to the painting of this one flower, but whatever he has done has practically been in illustration of the various physical charms of his native State. One of Mr. Jeffreys's paintings, "Mesquite Edge," has been acquired for the art gallery in the new Santa Fé Building of the Santa Fé Railroad, New Mexico, where also hang pictures by Gardner Symons and Elliott Daingerfield, who represent the Eastern School of landscape artists.

PRISONERS VERSUS COLLEGE BOYS—One of Columbia's professors, Mr. Algernon Tassin, finds that the prisoners within our penitentiaries are more eager to study than the students in college—at least his students at Columbia. Whereupon the New York *World* asks:

"What is there so funny about that? Prisoners do not have to take part in or follow the crew, football, baseball, handball, dramatic, debating and other activities of their groups, or get themselves killed in early morning motor accidents in the wider world. Students would be just as much interested in study as prisoners if they had the time for it."

But the New York *Sun* takes the announcement with more gravity:

"A convict with a yearning for study should be able to gratify it. He has time, quiet, isolation from distraction, assurance of food. His cell is not less comfortable than an anchoret's. A lot of generous fellows like Professor Tassin are eager to aid him with text-books. Every prison has a chaplain who is looking for an opportunity to help men in whose conduct he can detect evidence of a desire to help themselves. Every prison warden would be glad to know his charges were seeking knowledge and not hack-saws. The most hard-boiled P. K. in the world would sleep easier if he were sure that political economy rather than the traffic in narcotic drugs engrossed the thought of his wards.

"A chap who wants instruction usually gets it. Elihu Burritt, the Learned Blacksmith, acquired Greek from a text-book fixt to the bellows of his forge. He studied as he heated horseshoes and forged log chains. That was more difficult than studying in jail.

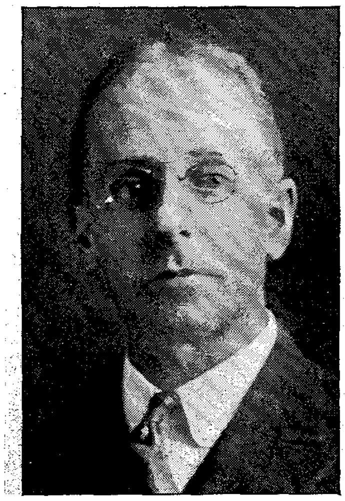
"It may be that modern prisons make against the scholar's life. The baseball teams, the motion-picture shows, the radio may cut in on the student's time. Outside interests are held responsible for many shortcomings of college men. They may thwart the urge for erudition in convicts. Whatever the reason, it is due to Dr. Butler's school to record that in the twenty years Mr. Tassin has been associated with that institution it has turned out more fairly well-educated gentlemen than have all the penal institutions in the world."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

COLLEGE-STUDENT DRINKING SINCE PROHIBITION

"I wish I had a barrel of rum
And sugar three hundred pound,
The chapel bell to put it in,
The clapper to stir it round."

FEW STUDENTS TO-DAY WOULD HICCUP through *that ancient ditty. Prohibition is winning in the* colleges, according to the almost unanimous testimony of more than 200 college and university heads who have replied to a questionnaire sent by THE LITERARY DIGEST to approximately all the colleges and universities in the United States. The repeated charges that college students and the youth of the land at large have been debauched by Prohibition are refuted by this great array of witnesses. However, a poll of editors of college papers, to appear in these pages next week, gives us a more divergent view of the effect of Prohibition on college students.



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JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL
Yale University

Photograph by Frank Moore Studios, Cleveland
ROBERT E. VINSON
Western Reserve University

Photograph by Toloff, Evanston, Illinois
WALTER DILL SCOTT
Northwestern University

RAY LYMAN WILBUR
Stanford University

EIGHT AMONG MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED OF THE COUNTRY'S LEADING EDUCATORS WHO SAY THAT

The questionnaire sent to college heads repeated some of the testimony of educators before the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee which not long ago had exhaustive public hearings on various proposals to modify or expunge the Prohibition laws, and we asked the college heads to give their views as to the effect of Prohibition on the student bodies under their charge and on the body of youth in general. The questionnaire put this inquiry: "Has drinking increased or decreased since Prohibition, as you have observed it?" There are 213 replies, representing forty-four States, or nearly a third of the total number of the higher colleges and universities in the country, a record-breaking percentage. They include higher institutions of learning of all sizes of population, from the University of Chicago, with 14,000 students, for instance, to the smaller colleges which enroll only a few hundred. The replies are well-nigh unanimous in reporting that drinking in the colleges and drinking by the younger generation as a whole has decreased under Prohibition, that the tipsy student is as unwelcome as he is becoming unfamiliar, and many of them agree that the student body of to-day is of a much higher moral and intellectual standard than any generation in the days of booze and beer.

In estimating the decline of student drinking, consideration must be taken of the fact that the number of students in the colleges increased from 254,113 in 1918 to 726,124 in 1924, the last year for which statistics from the United States Bureau of Education are available. At that rate of increase, it is estimated that there are more than 850,000 students in college to-day. Any accurate comparison of the drinking among students prior to Prohibition and now, therefore, it is pointed out by one observer, must take into account this tripling in attendance. In other words, three students must be drinking now where one student was drinking in 1918, if the percentage is as high now as it was then. As a matter of fact, however, if we rely on the testimony given in these columns—there are actually fewer drinkers in the colleges now than in the days when there were only one-third the present number of students.

Such drinking as does occur among students—and there is no denying that there is some drinking, as in the nature of the case there is bound to be—is largely in imitation of their elders, especially of returning graduates who seek to restore their youth and pristine enthusiasms by recourse to highballs and beer kegs, and is also largely due to the spirit of dare-deviltry and to the elemental urge to taste of forbidden fruit. But the novelty of this illicit adventure appears to be wearing off; hip flasks, if ever they were as numerous on the campus as they are said to have been, are tabu in most institutions; uproarious cocktail parties are not generally a favorite form of celebration. For this condition of affairs much credit is given to the fraternities, some of which impose a penalty on bibulous brethren and warn returning brothers that high revelry is no longer the fashion.

Judging by the replies to the questionnaire, most of the student drinking occurs in the East, admittedly the chief salient of the wets in their now historic struggle against Prohibition. Here, perhaps, the hostility of a large proportion of the adult generation to the Volstead Law is reflected in the attitude of the younger generation. In large areas of the Middle West, the Pacific Coast and the South, on the other hand, drinking among students is practically unknown, according to the evidence now put down in these columns. In some college communities a drunken man is as infrequent as a circus; in others he is as rare as an ovis poli. Here, so far as the younger generation is concerned, the intent of the Eighteenth Amendment has been achieved. The "Bible Belt" has tried Prohibition and found it good. It should be noted again, however, that replies to the questionnaire sent to the editors of college papers do show a difference of opinion as to the amount of drinking among students, but even here the majority opinion is that drinking is on the wane. There is also criticism of the Volstead Law in the second poll, tho much of it is not of the act's intent, but of its method.

In the replies of the college presidents there is frequent resentment against the charge that the younger generation of to-day is looser in its morals than was that generation which now sits in the judgment seat and forgets the foibles and follies of its own heyday of youth. And we are frequently reminded that one drunk does not make a village or campus spree any more than one swallow makes a summer, and that, for the same reason, it attracts as much attention. In brief, this non-partizan survey, as far as it goes, is almost a complete rebuttal of the forebodings of those who have prophesied the early demise of civilization and made all ready to nail down the lid on the coffin and to shed a tear on the grave. If now and then there are signs of a breakdown, the evidence as a whole shows the army of youth of to-day better prepared, better equipped and more deeply inspired for the conquest of the world, the flesh and the devil than were their sainted sires when they, too, were young and ambitious for a sheepskin.

Photograph by Bachrach — Photograph by Champlain Studios, New York — Photograph by Keystone View Company

W. H. P. FAUNCE
Brown University

HENRY L. SMITH
Washington and Lee University

CLARENCE C. LITTLE
University of Michigan

ERNEST H. WILKINS
University of Chicago

DRINKING IN THE COLLEGES IS DECREASING AND THAT MODERN YOUTH IS BETTER THAN HIS CRITICS

NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN STATES

To start at what appears to be the center of the Prohibition maelstrom, we will begin in the East, in Connecticut, on the campus of the Elis, where the value and effect of the Eighteenth Amendment have been made an issue which has attracted the attention of the whole country. According to a poll taken by the Yale *News*, a student publication, drinking at Yale has not declined, and Prof. Irving Fisher testified before the Senate sub-committee on Prohibition that the prevailing sentiment in the Yale student body is wet, that as much as 80 per cent. of the students are not in sympathy with Prohibition; but that the number of discipline cases in which drinking is a factor is now very much smaller than before Prohibition. Frederick S. Jones, outgoing Dean of Yale College, reports that there is decidedly less drinking than before Prohibition, and Prof. Charles C. Clarke, of the chair of French in the Sheffield Scientific School, reports that the change for the better has been "simply revolutionary." President James Rowland Angell leans to this opinion. He did not know Yale under the old conditions, but, he replies: "The impression, however, which I get from all well-informed alumni with whom I talk is that despite the all too frequent violation of the law, the amount of drinking at present, and particularly the amount of excessive drinking, is very much less than it was in the earlier years."

Next week we shall present the views of the college-student publications on college drinking, as showing what the students themselves have to say about it.

At Trinity College, Hartford, "drinking has been less in amount, but much more demoralizing in effect," writes President Remsen B. Ogilby, and he adds: "It would seem much preferable to have 100 students drink legally a glass of beer each than to have one incapacitate himself with a bottle of synthetic gin." This dilemma is not observed at Wesleyan University, Middletown, according to the testimony of President James L. McConaughy, who, tho he has been there only a year, is assured that there is less drinking than before Prohibition. "Wesleyan men who have sons now in college," he writes, "comment on the decided improvement in this way; there are many other such evidences." Among these are that "some of the fraternities have voluntarily suspended men who have been guilty of drinking at a fraternity party," and "in certain cases alumni who have returned and transgrest have been notified by the undergraduates that they might not attend any social function at the chapter house for a designated time, usually a year."

Prohibition is historic in Maine, and now that it is a Federal law, too, President Kenneth C. M. Sills of Bowdoin reports that "by and large, drinking has decreased." In many colleges of the East, he assures us, it is certainly true that one rarely if ever sees a drunken student, and that even at Commencement there is much less drinking than there used to be. But "when there is drinking," he says, "it is liable to be of a more scandalous nature and very often associated with house parties and with young women. Before Prohibition it was

(*Continued on page 45*)

TO BLEND BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY

BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY must form some spiritual blend if the world is to progress as a whole, for there can be no real progress if we think always in terms of East and West, despite the poetic dictum—this, in brief, is the view of Chief Abbot Sonyu Ohtami of the Jodo Shinsu sect, one of the thirteen Buddhist divisions of religion of Japan, and a religious leader in that country.

The Abbot spoke recently before the Pan-Pacific Club in Honolulu, at which were present more than three hundred members of all races, including leading Christian clergymen of the Territory. He urged, not formal union, but a friendly cooperation of the two faiths. He explained that Buddhism and Christianity are in some respects alike, in others widely different. But the aim of humanity is, or should be, the same. As his address is quoted in the New York *Times*, the noted Buddhist thus presents his view:

> "Our world, especially the Western half, has progressed admirably of late, but I am inclined to think that the progress is, in more than one respect, a crippled progress. It is not a harmonious development of all the forces of life, but a growth of only one of its branches. Advancement of any one branch does not benefit all mankind. It is well-coordinated, well-balanced development that brings real peace and harmony to the world. In this respect the material and spiritual civilizations must advance hand in hand, side by side.
>
> "In order to bring about a true civilization in the West, it is necessary that the Occidental people fully understand the teaching of Christ. So with the East. Much of the Oriental civilization is founded on the teaching of the Buddha, and to bring that civilization up to its highest level the teaching of the Buddha must be fully understood by the people.
>
> "The days are gone when we discust civilization in terms of East and West. We have come to a point where we discuss civilizations affecting the whole of the world. As the water of the Pacific is connected with the rivers of the continents bordering on it, so must the thoughts of the world be connected with each other. We must not keep the good things all to ourselves. Such ideals are foolish and out of date."

The principle of the Pan-Pacific Union, to bring about mutual understanding among the Pacific nations, is commended by the Chief Abbot, and he says it should be extended to religions as well, that we "should take the good points of other religions to blend them with our own." He goes on:

> "You may probably have found this through contact with your Japanese friends, but there is a theory in Buddhism called the 'muga,' the spirit of which pervades the whole of the Japanese civilization. ('Muga' may be grossly translated 'non-ego' or 'selflessness,' but to bring out its full meaning, a spice of what is comprehended by the terms self-denial, sacrificial spirit and unselfishness must be added.) This selflessness is the first step toward the attainment of Nirvana, or the state of enlightenment.
>
> "To explain this more fully, take, for instance, ourselves. We were not abruptly cast on the earth. There were millions of ancestors before us from whom we received various influences. Even considering the body from the physical standpoint, it is composed of various chemical elements, and we are indebted to all these things for our being men and women.
>
> "Look at this glass of water as another example. In order to have it here, the pipes had to be laid, the wells had to be dug and many steps had to be taken before I could drink it. So with our actions. Our every action has its effect upon society and every action of society has its influence upon us. We are not independent; we can not be. Thus society and I are one and the same thing. This, in short, is the essence of the theory of selflessness."

And here the Buddhist teacher touches upon what is a familiar Christian doctrine, too:

> "The people of the world, so widely separated in tastes and manners, are one from a religious view-point, and we are all friends. When we think of the people of the world, we must not think of them in terms of nations or countries, but as one people united by a common tie."

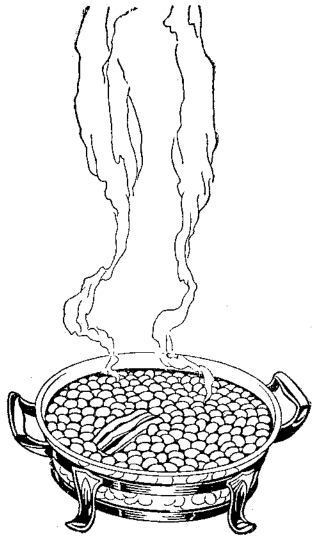
NO RELIGIOUS MONOPOLY OF BIGOTRY

THE FREQUENT CARTOONING OF BIGOTS in clerical garb or some sort of ecclesiastical habiliments draws a protest from *The Reformed Church Messenger*, which calls such caricature "a great wrong to the Church of God and the cause of religion," and from Dr. Glenn Frank, head of the University of Wisconsin, formerly editor of *The Century Magazine.* This constant depiction of bigots in clerical dress, says *The Messenger*, "can not but tend, in the popular mind, to associate all forms of intolerance with the work of the Church." It is not suggested that there are no theological bigots, for, we are told, the controversy between the Fundamentalists and Modernists and other "perennial phases of literalism and intolerance" have given ground for this portrayal of bigotry "as the exclusive prerogative and daily practise of religionists." But *The Messenger* questions that theology is the main breeding-ground of bigotry and that the professional reformers are its chief practitioners, and goes on to quote Dr. Frank and to comment on what he has to say:

> "Dr. Glenn Frank renders a real service in calling attention to the varied sources and methods of expression of intolerance, and the heterogeneous apostles of bigotry, which turns up in the most unexpected places and is to be found among all sorts and conditions of men. In the vast and varied gallery of bigots which invite analysis, and which, he says, make 'the time ripe for somebody to write a really great book on bigotry,' we should certainly include the following: Bigots of patriotism, bigots of education, bigots of science, bigots of business, bigots of journalism, bigots of medicine, bigots of theology, bigots of reform. Every one of these is dangerous, and every one has been doing a great deal of damage to the cause of truth.
>
> "We are quite ready to join with others in lamenting the damage done by religious bigots, who would draw a dead-line of doctrine around their own peculiar sect and exclude from the service of God and man every soul which does not fit its narrow, provincial molds. But, as Dr. Frank says, our ready writers do not seem to be aware of the possibilities in the new bigotry of science, practised, perhaps, not by the creative workers in the field of science, but by the camp-followers who strut and swagger in the pride of hastily acquired half-knowledge. These are the men, he says, 'who on the basis of a slight knowledge of the difference of races, erect towering new dogmas of racial superiority and inferiority; the men who, on the basis of a slight knowledge of the mental differences of children, erect new dogmas of inferiority and superiority, and seek to lock the gates of learning against the many.'
>
> "During the next twenty-five years, Dr. Frank thinks we may witness a neck-and-neck race between two bigotries—the old bigotry of theology and the new bigotry of science. 'These two kinds of bigotry are equally dangerous, altho they are fathered by two distinct types of mind: (1) the bigotry that arises from doctrines that are too old, and (2) the bigotry that arises from doctrines that are too new. The first is the besetting sin of theology; the second is the greatest temptation of science. The first carries the poison of decay; the second carries the poison of greenness.' Let us beware of these and all other manifestations of the intolerant and sectarian mind."

"DWELLING TOGETHER IN UNITY"—The principle of "practical church union," as the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph* terms it, was recently exemplified by the first of the season's community religious services at Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburgh. Members of more than a score of congregations, representing several denominations, assembled to join in a common service of prayer and praise. This is the ninth season of these successful services, which leads the Pittsburgh paper to observe:

> "Organic union of the churches may still be remote. Its desirability has not yet been shown. Churches may differ in their forms of government and yet be solidly united on the essential principles of faith and right living. That has been strikingly shown by these Carnegie Hall services and by similar meetings in other parts of Pittsburgh and in the suburbs. Not their least valuable feature is the illustration they afford of 'brethren dwelling together in unity,' truly 'one in hope and doctrine, one in charity.'"



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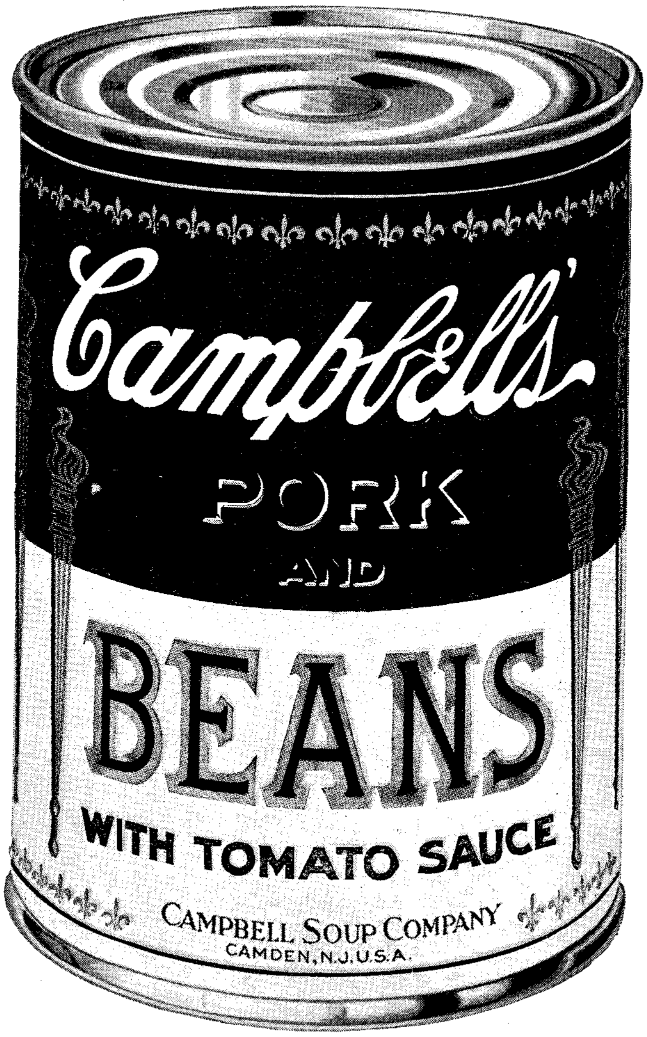

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

TWO out of the four sonnets on this theme we cull from *Harper's*. All are worth eading:

THE BATTLEFIELDS AT GETTYSBURG

BY AGNES KENDRICK GRAY

HARVEST

Only the seasons and the years invade
These quiet wheatfields where the Armies crashed,
And mockingbirds and quail fly unafraid
Within this forest where the rifles flashed.
Here where the bladed wings of death have mown
And gleaned their harvestry of golden lives,
The fruitful seeds of corn and wheat are sown,
And where the cannon smoked, an orchard thrives.

Long are the war years over, with their pain.
Their passionate tears and fury, and the sun
Lies hot and yellow on the heavy grain,
And all the fighting on these fields is done.
But in their peace, the quivering heart recalls
The youth that bled beside these old stone walls.

* * * * *

THE BATTLE

Three times the sun rose while the battle held;
Three days of blinding heat and fiery dust—
Three red eternities of breastwork shelled,
Of charge, attack, repulse, and counterthrust.
And in the soul of Meade, the soul of Lee,
By every soldier's suffering torn and wrung—
What vain defeat, what frustrate victory,
As to and fro the battle's fortune swung!

For always on the leader's heart must fall
The sharpest lash, the wounds that cannot heal:
To them is given the wormwood and the gall
Of hurling life against inhuman steel.
And ever in the eyes of Meade and Lee
There lay the shadow of that agony.

A SITUATION that is common to any city street and revealed in *The Century* as possible anywhere:

NEIGHBORS

BY EDGAR DANIEL KRAMER

A wreath and ribbons on the door!
I did not know that she was ill,
And yet to-day they slowly bore
Her to a grave upon the hill.

She lived across the narrow street,
Yet wide as all the world is wide;
We never even willed to meet,
But I am lonely since she died!

HERE'S something to dance to, and it comes from the London *Spectator:*

BALLADE OF COLLEENS

BY HAMISH MACLAREN

If all the young maidens were blackbirds and thrushes—
Sing merry, sing merry, now fly not away!
I'd find me a garden of green flowering bushes,
Where all the young maidens might nest them in May.
With lilac and cherry,
And Autumn's red berry—
And oh, we'll sing merry at dawning of day!

If all the young maidens were birds in my spinneys—
Sing clearly, sing clearly, now fly not from me!
Not a thrush would I part with for ten golden guineas,
Nor barter a blackbird for pearls of the sea.
I'd love them so dearly,
So late and so early—
And oh, we'll sing clearly from every tall tree!

AN earlier day would point the moral, but this one contents itself with the picture. It is in the New York *Times:*

BRAVE THINGS

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

I have seen brave things—
A roughed gull with broken wings
Starved on stormy sands near night,
Yellow-eyed, fierce to fight;

One old man against his world,
Tired and dull, with hard words hurled
Back to all who offered ease
Or who loved him and could please—

I have seen brave things—
The lonely sword that swings
High, hopeless, striking true
Till it is shattered through
Down the defeated hand
In a strange army's land.

And Youth, with its avid breath,
Faced by unescapable death
Slipping on so quietly
(A ghost-shroud risen to the knee)
That none else could know or see,
Building as if for very long
With a flippant song.

I have seen brave things—
A soft girl whose rings
Bound her with no tomorrow
To long, petty years of sorrow,
Bound so no hand could break
For a child's sake—

Age, facing grief and dust
And shame for a broken trust,
Still denying grief,
With no dreams for relief
(Dreams go away
In a younger day).

I have seen brave things—
There is a woman sings
With reddened lip and cheek,
That none may know her weak—
Laughing, in silk and fur,
So none may pity her,
Merrily, all alone,
With love and hope both gone.

THIS might be every soul's cry, and the solace is in each one's contriving. *The Saturday Review of Literature* is the source:

TO LIEUT. E. S. C.

(Killed February 5, 1918)

BY S. FOSTER DAMON

I wonder what you have become,
Into what corner of the air
Your soul has spread. I do not care
About the body, chilled and dumb,
Which was the outward part of you,
The cloak you borrowed from the earth
For the necessity of birth,
That part that was least real, least true.

Where have you gone? There is so much
To say, that we have never said!
No words can reach you, but instead
There must be some plane we can touch,
Some subtle state of consciousness
In which we two can meet, some way
To help relieve the bitterness.
There is so much I want to say.

Can you hear me, where you have gone?
Is there no path? See, I have drawn
Within myself so far from all
That I can scarcely hear my blood
Pulsing about the outer wall. . . .
No answer. Only the dark flood
Of silence, echoing my call.

SOMETHING of the mystic quality that is never far from the Irish appears in this in the New York *Sun:*

THE CHILD AND THE HORSE

BY JAMES MACALPINE

What kinship is there thus between the two?
See, how his nostrils quiver to the touch
Of childish hands, and how he holds his head
Content with praise from such a tiny thing.
Surely he has no dreams but of his oats,
And yet he seems not anxious to be gone;
He must have dreams, or else he would not want
The sympathy extended by a child.

The eyes of both are open very wide;
They trust each other, yet they are afraid.
They do not understand the common law
That forms their kinship, yet they both obey.
The child conceives him great, and so he is,
Great by this token of the Son of Man
Made manifest upon a city's curb:
"Suffer little children to come unto Me."

THE spirit of place is the thing that binds us to any land, and here in *The Century* (July) is the essence caught:

ST. JEAN DE LUZ

BY BEATRICE ALLEN DRAPER

The old sea-wall that skirts this harbor town
Can tell a tale to wanderers like me
Of ghosts of galleys homing from the sea
And valiant men and strong who have come down
From their high hills to sail uncharted seas.
Silvered of age, a sentinel it stands;
On guard, above the stretch of yellow sands
That shift, the while it holds its memories.

Rather than learn each kingly name and date
With which this town abounds, I leave the lore
Of histories and tomes, to seek the shore
Where mid bronze fishing-nets, early and late,
Old, worn, seafaring men with eyes aglow
Tell me quite simply tales I long to know.

THEY call Camac Street the Greenwich Village of Philadelphia, tho a denizen of our so-called district would wander long to discover a blood relationship. *The Inquirer* prints it:

IN A CITY STREET

BY E. M. GREEVES-CARPENTER

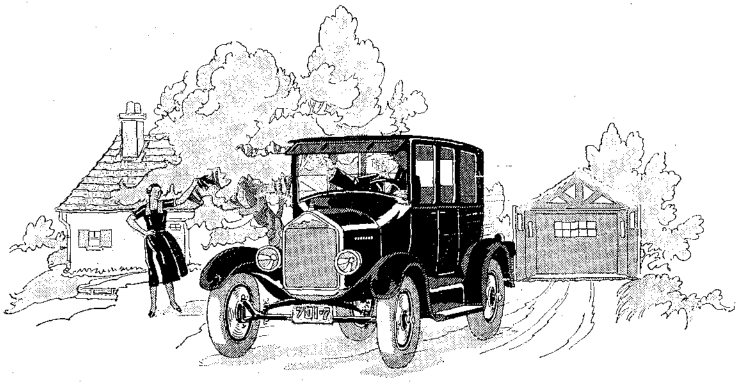
The city, they say,
Is dull and drab,
And lacks the beauty of common things,
The glory of life in earlier days.

But in one day,
In fair Philadelphia,
I, walking a street of old, quaint houses,
Saw gray pigeons playing under the gaze
Of a mild and soft-eyed old brown horse.
An old man playing a sweet-stringed harp
On the grass-grown flags of this sunny street.
Then, a knightly sign of the fleur de lis,
Welcoming all to a rendezvous
In a tapestried chamber where white gods gleam.

Suddenly.
A holy sign:
A white bambino on a high blue wall.
Then a quaint little shop, its cunning wares
Flung on its steps in bright disarray.
A young girl recalling Botticelli's "Spring."
A dusky cherub in stained yellow rags
Gaily strumming a ukulele.

To those who can keep
The soul's eyes undimmed,
Beauty is never far to seek.

Look for even smoother Ford starting from today's Mobiloil “E” ··because··



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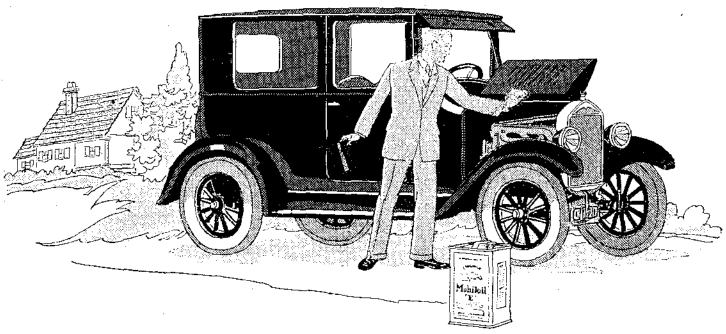
Two factors in a single oil ·· a rare combination.



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If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Maxwell	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Packard 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	...

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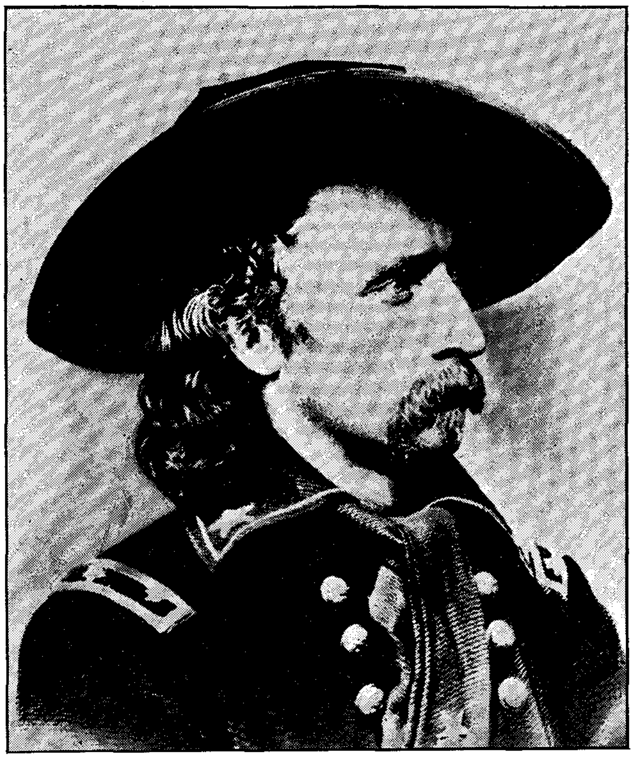
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

SMOKING THE PEACE-PIPE AT CUSTER'S LAST STAND

THREE THOUSAND PAINTED INDIAN BRAVES, yipping their battle-cries in the Valley of the Little Big Horn and going through the motions of annihilating those troops of to-day's Seventh Cavalry that correspond with the ones mowed down at the last bloody stand of "Chief Yellow Hair" Custer—"a dashing figure in buckskin with the glint of the sun on his golden locks"—such is the strong meat of the program under which Montana has been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the most romantic battle of the Indian wars. Disastrous defeat tho it was, remarks one writer, the Battle of the Little Big Horn "has lived and become an American epic because there is that about it which is Homeric, that which partakes of the heroic character of such grand old war-ballads as those of Chevy Chase." And, furthermore, "the gallantry of a desperate stand against the heavy odds of a hereditary enemy, the bright glamour of the career of Lieutenant-Colonel (brevet Major-General) Custer, and the fact that only the Indian scout Curley and the cavalry charger Comanche escaped from that bloody ridge" were sufficient, continues this writer—Fairfax Downey in the New York *Herald Tribune*—to make the day memorable, "without the stir caused by national politics and the controversy over the tactics of Major Reno, which still is in existence." Hence Montana's three-day celebration (June 24-26) on the battle-ground, near Billings, has attracted an unusual amount of attention. Its climax of a unique fraternization between Red Men and Palefaces, involving a ceremonial smoking of a pipe of peace and the burial of a hatchet in the base-stone of an appropriate monument, has appealed to the national imagination—a fact which the Government recognized by ordering Custer's old regiment from Fort Bliss, Texas, to the scene of the celebration, a journey of fifteen hundred miles. Mr. Downey, commenting on Custer's refusal to be burdened with Gatling guns, hints at the execution that might have been dealt upon the Sioux hordes by that chattering ancestor of the annihilating machine-gun. However—

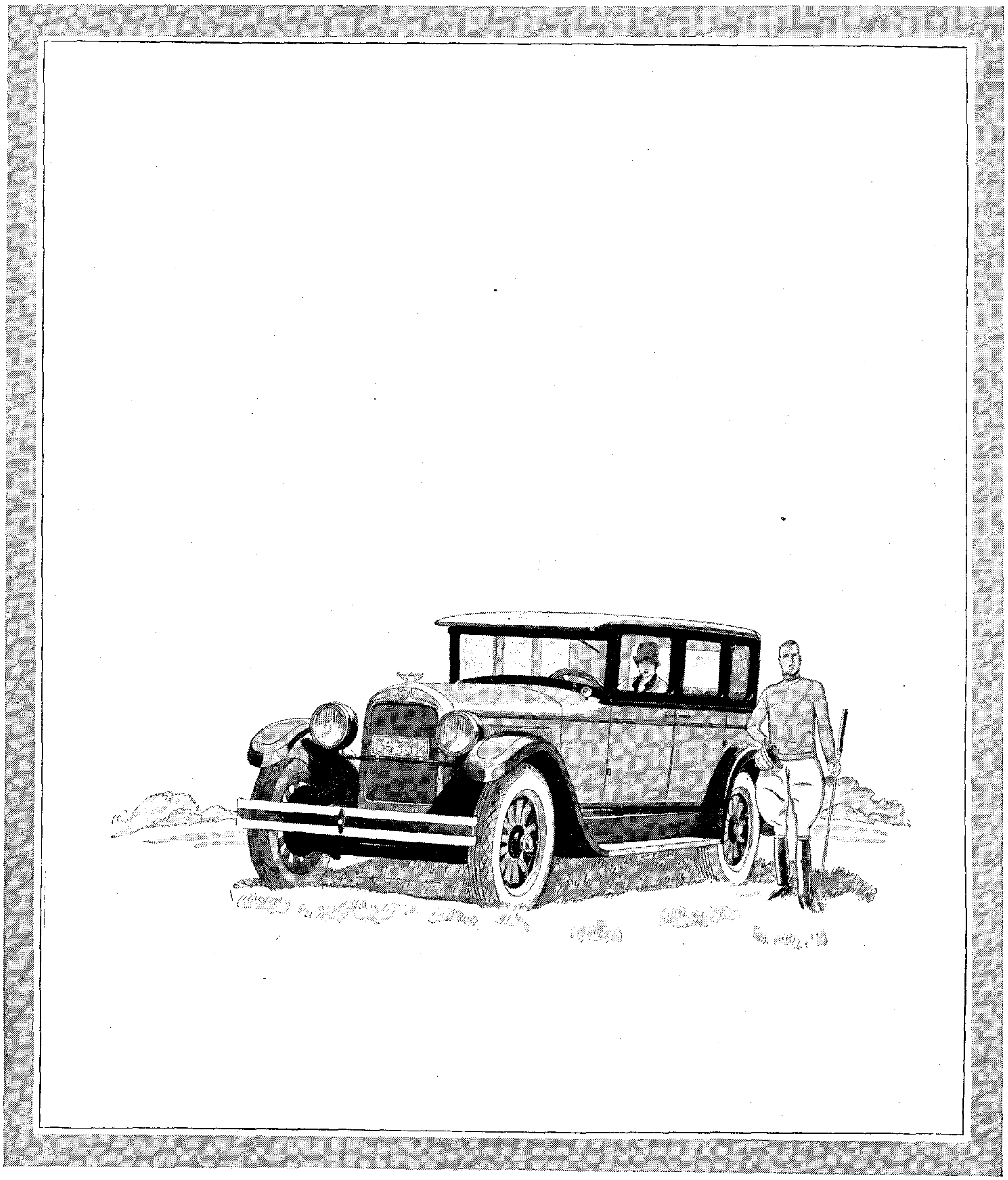


"CHIEF YELLOW HAIR"

General Custer, "a man of electric mental capacity and of iron frame and constitution . . . the hardest rider, the greatest pusher . . . overcoming seeming impossibilities."

> The commander's reason was cogent. Only condemned cavalry horses were available to draw the guns—Congress spares little money on the Army after a big war—and Custer would not have his march thus delayed. In view of the swift movement which might be essential, he wanted nothing slower than the mules of the pack-train carrying rations and ammunition and a supply of salt, which was to serve as a condiment to those animals themselves if food and game should fail.
>
> It was at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota, that the Yellowstone expedition was organized under the command of Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry. Thence on the evening of May 17 Custer's command started. To quote the account of Gen. E. S. Godfrey, then lieutenant in command of Troop K, Seventh Cavalry: "By seven o'clock the Seventh Cavalry was marching in column of platoon around the parade-ground of Fort Lincoln, headed by the band playing 'Garry Owen,' the Seventh's battle tune, first used when the regiment charged at the battle of Washita. The column was halted and dismounted just outside the garrison. The officers and married men were permitted to leave the ranks to say good-by to their families. General Terry, knowing the anxiety of the ladies, had assented to, or ordered, this demonstration, in order to allay their fears and satisfy them by the formidable appearance we made that we were able to cope with any enemy that we might expect to meet. Not many came out to witness the pageant, but many tear-filled eyes looked from the latticed windows."
>
> On June 22, a scout of Major Reno having discovered the trail of a large body of Indians, Custer met in conference with Terry and Gibbon on board the steamer *Far West* at the mouth of the Rosebud River. Following that the Seventh took up the Indian trail again. Signs along the trail had alarmed the scouts and convinced them that the Indians were in large force, but neither they nor Custer suspected the formidable strength of the Sioux and their allies in the encampment on the Little Big Horn River. The bands had massed under the influence of the ambitious medicine man, Sitting Bull, and according to McLaughlin the camp contained 10,000 or more, male and female.
>
> By the morning of the twenty-fifth Custer's column was twelve miles from the Sioux village.
>
> A bare outline of the story of the attack is this. Unaware of the heavy odds and knowing the necessity for rapid and strategic action, Custer divided his force. Captain Benteen with a battalion of three troops was ordered to scout to the left; Major Reno was in the van with three troops; five troops remained with Custer; the twelfth troop escorted the pack-train in the rear. Receiving orders to press forward and charge the village, Reno crossed the Little Big Horn and made ready, while Custer and his men moved to the right and down the ridge to strike the lower end of the camp.
>
> The Godfrey account relates: "Reno, not seeing the 'whole outfit' within supporting distance, did not obey his orders to charge the village, but dismounted his command to fight on foot. The movements of the Indians around the left flank and the flight of the scouts caused the left to fall back until the command was on the defensive in the timber and covered by the bank of the old river-bed. Reno's loss thus far was one wounded. The position was a strong one, well-protected in front by the bank and fringe of timber, somewhat open in the rear, but sheltered by timber in the bottom. . . . The hostiles had him nearly surrounded, and there was some firing from the rear of the position by Indians on the opposite bank of the river." Major Reno ordered a retreat to the bluffs, which was accomplished in a somewhat disorganized fashion, a few men being left behind in the timber but managing to rejoin later. The Indians in heavy force poured their fire into the retreating column, killing three officers and twenty-nine enlisted men before the bluffs were gained.

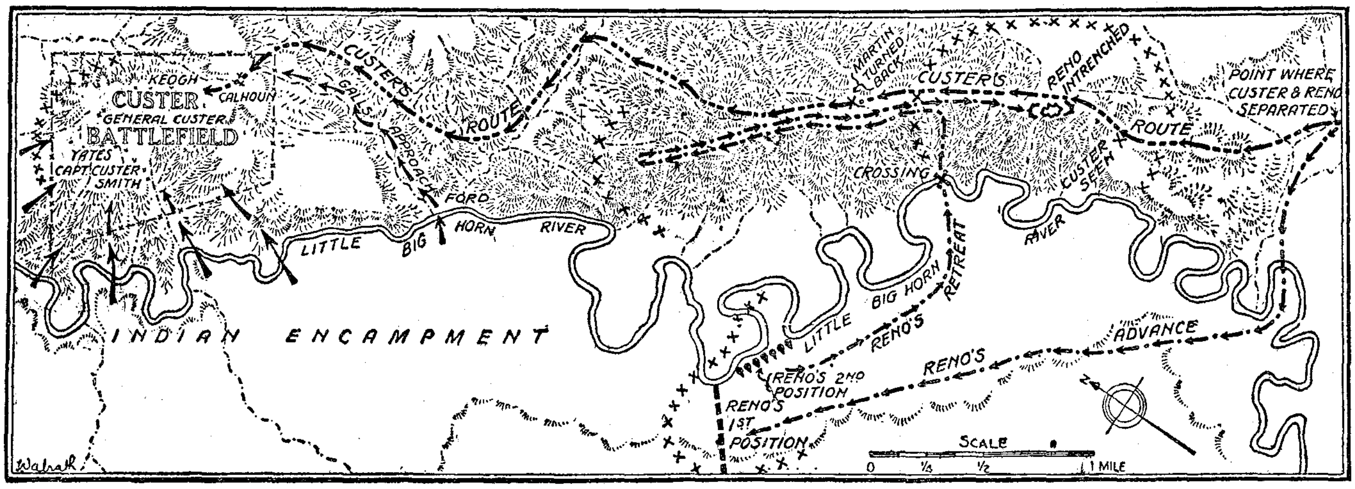
In the meantime, the narrative runs on, Captain Benteen and



THE rising aristocracy of motoring which centers around the Hupmobile Eight is granting allegiance to a principle as well as to a distinguished name. For buyers of the finer cars are now discovering the new prestige of driving a straight eight, when—as in this Hupmobile—it represents the final development of a well-nigh perfect engineering principle, embellished with beautiful coachwork * * * Seven body types, enclosed and open, $1945 to $2495, f. o. b. Detroit, plus revenue tax.

In the fine car field, the trend is undoubtedly toward Eights

The Distinguished
HUPMOBILE
Eight



From the New York *Times*

SHOWING WHERE CUSTER MARCHED, MANEUVERED AND FOUGHT

This map of the Little Big Horn Campaign of 1876 delineates the routes of both Custer and Reno, with the essential topographical features. Crosses represent the Indian position, and arrows indicate the direction of Indian attack.

his men met a sergeant with a message from Custer to the pack-train to hurry it up; and—

Shortly afterward, Trumpeter Martin galloped up with this message signed by Captain Cook, Custer's adjutant, "Benteen, come on. Big village. Be quick. Bring packs."

At this word of the strength of the enemy and need of ammunition, Benteen's troops took up the gallop, with drawn pistols. But they were never to crush the hostiles they thought Custer was driving toward them nor to see him again alive. They encountered a Crow scout who said "Soldiers" and motioned them to the right. Thus Benteen met and joined Reno on the bluff and was ordered by the major to dismount and deploy his men as skirmishers.

"During a long time after the junction of Reno and Benteen we heard firing down the river in the direction of Custer's command," writes General Godfrey. This included two distinct volleys. "I have but little doubt now that these volleys were fired by Custer's orders as signals of distress and to indicate where he was," he continues. About two and a half hours after that junction, General Godfrey believes, the command moved down toward Custer's supposed whereabouts, intending to join him. But the Indians converged on them, forcing the troops to fall back to the bluff, which became known as Reno's Hill. There they entrenched themselves and fought off the hostiles. Through the night they heard the ominous sounds of the Indian orgy in the village, and the next day they beat off further attacks with volleys and charges, suffering severely from thirst. Late on June 26 retreat of the Indian encampment was noted. But the troops' position was held because of the suspicion of a ruse. The next morning General Terry's force arrived and relieved them, and then came the first news of the annihilation of Custer and his command.

The tragic story of Custer's last stand being retold at Little Big Horn this week never came, of course, from any of the gallant 212, cavalrymen and civilians, who fought on the ridge fifty years ago. Only their dead bodies remained mute testimony of their bravery to the comrades who found them. Curley, the Indian scout, told of the battle up to his escape. The cavalry horse, "Comanche," gave evidence with his wounds. But the tale in anything approaching completeness could only be told by Gall and others of the war chiefs. In later days when they were at peace with the whites they related the story of the battle to such trusted agents as Mr. McLaughlin and to such officers as Godfrey, whom they had met in action with Reno's detachment.

Sitting Bull was no warrior, but a medicine man, a politician. It was his influence which had assembled the Indians in such numbers, Sioux, Hunkpapas, Ogallalas, Cheyennes and others in one vast camp. Sitting Bull took no part in the fight; in fact, he was miles away when news of the massacre of Custer's force brought him back. Gall, of the Hunkpapas, was the principal war chief, and he was seconded by Crow King, Crazy Horse and other fierce and brave chieftains.

When Gall had repulsed Reno he was informed that Custer's column was riding around to strike the lower end of the village. Withdrawing his warriors, he led them at full speed through the village, crossed the river, and when Custer rode down from the ridge into the bottoms he was suddenly confronted by the Indians in heavy force. The General at once retreated to the higher ground, but the Indians prest heavily on him, encircled the position he aimed at, and began to narrow that deadly net which was to leave no white man alive on the field.

When Custer's command had reached the higher ground, at the junction of two ravines, Keogh's and Calhoun's troops were dismounted to fight on foot. To the rear, Smith's troop was deployed as skirmishers, while the troops of Yates and Tom Custer, the General's brother, made their stand with the commander on the eminence which became known as Custer's Hill.

At which point the writer, pausing to conjure up the scene, exclaims:

There the Montana sun shone on a picture such as Remington could paint so well. The blue-clad troopers, booted, spurred, the brilliant yellow stripe of the cavalry along their breeches, jaunty campaign hats down over their bronzed foreheads, red handkerchiefs knotted around their necks—were there ever more dashing figures in our Army? Crimson flame spurting from their carbines, from such of them as were not silent, with troopers digging frantically with knives at the shells which faulty ejectors had failed to throw out. The gray horses of Smith's troop whinnying in fear of the wasp buzz of the bullets, and tugging at the reins in the strong grip of the horse holders. The erect figure of Custer, conspicuous in buckskin on the hill, cool as ever in action, but surely with stern creases across his brow as he watched for aid that never came. The painted bodies of the Indians, galloping up by the hundreds in ever-increasing odds, war-whooping and pouring in lead from the Winchester repeaters sold to them by white traders.

A blast of fire, whooping and the waving of blankets by Gall's warriors stampeded the horses. Dismounting, firing, jumping up and charging in, the hostiles flung themselves on Calhoun, the momentum of a mass of mounted braves behind them. Over the cavalry they flooded, over Calhoun, Custer's brother-in-law, and his men; over Keogh and his troopers, and, shattering Smith's troop, the wild charge converged on the group on the knoll. All was over soon.

The bodies of General Custer and his brothers, Capt. Tom Custer and Boston Custer, civilian master of forage; of his nephew, Arthur Reid; of Captain Yates, Lieutenant Cook, Captain Lord, of the Medical Corps, and Lieutenant Reilly were found close together.

Not far away was found the body of Mark Kellogg, brave correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who had faithfully reported the campaign as long as the expedition was in communication. His dispatches have been most illuminating to students of the campaign, for, well liked and trusted, he was admitted to officers' councils and had access to order books and dispatches.

Apropos of which we are given the following sketch of Custer from one of Kellogg's dispatches to *The Herald* three days before the battle:

"A man of strong impulses, of great-hearted friendships and bitter enmities, of quick, nervous temperament, undaunted courage, will and determination. A man possessing electric mental capacity and of iron frame and constitution; a brave, faithful, gallant soldier . . . the hardest rider, the greatest pusher, with the most untiring vigilance, overcoming seeming impossibilities and with an ambition to succeed in all things he undertakes; a man to do right, as he construes the right, in every

New Cadillac surpassing all previous conception

IN so far as the new, 90-degree, eight-cylinder Cadillac is concerned, discussion of mechanical supremacy is unnecessary and almost useless.

That supremacy proclaims itself unmistakably in performance as it has in every Cadillac which preceded the present spiendidly successful car.

American lovers of fine motoring have always listened respectfully to assurances which promised an improvement upon Cadillac.

But they have never been lured away because it has always been so simple and so easy a thing to prove to themselves by Cadillac performance that Cadillac has never been equalled.

Once again in the unprecedented sales of the new, 90-degree, eight-cylinder Cadillac we are witnessing that silent turning away—that return to something solid and assured and unmistakably superior which Cadillac has always provided.

In this case, however, Cadillac finds itself almost the only occupant of its own fine car field—and the old Cadillac clientele is being so enormously augmented by new accessions that the careful, painstaking capacities of this great plant are being taxed to the utmost.

The Cadillac market is growing—it will surpass all previous conception in the immediate future.

Priced from $2995 upward, f. o. b. Detroit

NEW 90 DEGREE

CADILLAC

DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

BODY BY FISHER

case; one respected and beloved by his followers, who would follow him into 'the jaws of hell.'"

Like many another famous battle, that of the Little Big Horn gave birth to an argument which, as the New York *Sun* reminds us, "has lasted fifty years." Here is its summary of the dispute:

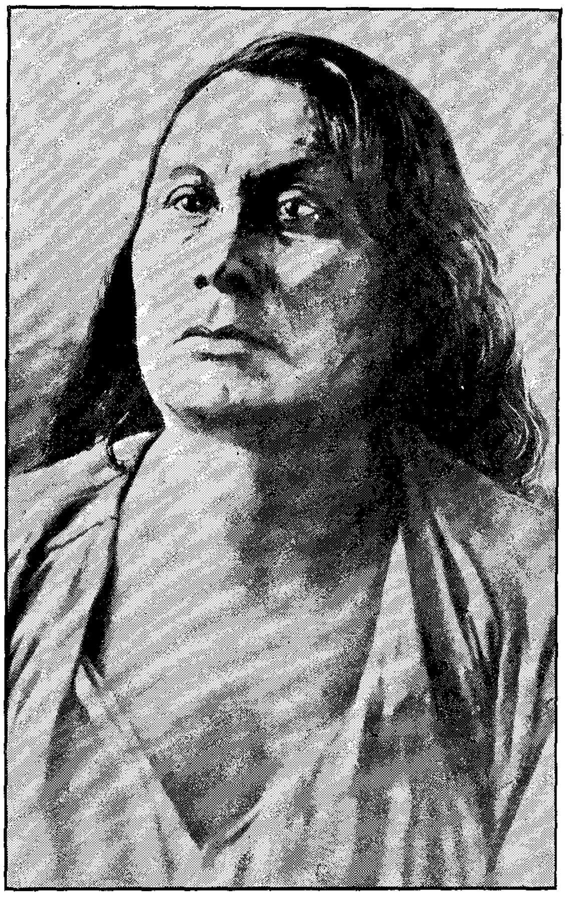
Critics of the military phases of the fight took two sides. One blamed Reno, the other Custer.

The Army attitude was that Custer disobeyed orders. It was said he had failed to send a scout to Terry with a report of the hostiles' strength. Some express the opinion that in view of the fact that he was not in the good graces of the Grant Administration because of testimony he gave hitting at Belknap, Grant's Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he decided to regain his standing and cover himself with glory. The fight he put up, it was contended, amounted to a single-handed one, marked by exceptional courage and bravery.

On the other hand, Reno has been blamed for not going to Custer's aid. At his own instance a court of inquiry was held and he was exonerated of charges of cowardice and failure to perform his duty. But four years later he was discharged from the service.

The Indians got the better of the peace. Sitting Bull became a "good Indian" and died on the reservation. Gall also died peacefully. Rain-in-the-Face was the only one who fared ill. He was tried for the murder of Tom Custer, whose heart he ate, according to his boasts. The Government could not convict him on that count, but he was sent to Leavenworth prison, where he died years later.

Red Horse, a Sioux warrior chief, afterward gave his personal narrative of the battle to Dr. Charles E. McChesney, acting assistant surgeon of the U. S. Army, who transcribed it for the tenth annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology. It is now reprinted in the Omaha *World-Herald*, from which we quote:



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THE INDIAN GENERAL

Chief Gall of the Hunkpapas, who marshaled the hostile troops in the valley of the Little Big Horn and wreaked a terrible vengeance on the pursuing United States forces.

BY RED HORSE

Five springs ago I, with many Indians, took down and packed our teepees and moved from the Cheyenne River to the Rosebud River, where we camped a few days; then took down and packed up our lodges and moved to the Little Big Horn River and pitched our lodges with the large camp of Sioux.

The Sioux were camped on the Little Big Horn River as follows: The lodges of the Uncapapas were pitched highest up the river under a bluff. The Santee lodges were pitched next. The Ogallala lodges were pitched next. The Minneconjou lodges were pitched next. The Sans Arcs lodges were pitched next. The Blackfeet lodges were pitched next. The Cheyenne lodges were pitched next. A few Arikara Indians were among the Sioux, being without lodges of their own. Two Kettles, among the other Sioux, were without lodges.

I was a Sioux chief in the council lodge. My lodge was pitched in the center of the camp. The day of the attack I and four women were a short distance from the camp digging wild turnips. Suddenly one of the women attracted my attention to a cloud of dust rising a short distance from the camp. I soon saw that the soldiers were charging the camp. To the camp I and the women ran. When I arrived a person told me to hurry to the council lodge. The soldiers charged so quickly we could not talk (council). We came out of the council lodge and talked in all directions. The Sioux mount horses, take guns and go fight the soldiers. Women and children mount horses and go, meaning to get out of the way.

Among the soldiers was an officer who rode a horse with four white feet. (From Dr. McChesney's memoranda this officer was Captain French, Seventh Cavalry.) The Sioux have for a long time fought many brave men of different people, but the Sioux say this officer was the bravest man they had ever fought. I don't know whether this was General Custer or not. Many of the Sioux men that I hear talking tell me it was.

I saw this officer in the fight many times, but did not see his body. It has been told me that he was killed by a Santee Indian, who took his horse. This officer wore a large-brimmed hat and a deerskin coat. This officer saved the lives of many soldiers by turning his horse and covering the retreat. I saw two officers looking alike, both having long yellow hair.

Before the attack the Sioux were camped on the Rosebud River. Sioux moved down a river running into the Little Big Horn, crossed the Little Big Horn River, and camped on its west bank.

This day (day of attack) a Sioux man started to go to Red Cloud agency, but when he had gone a short distance from camp, he saw a cloud of dust rising and turned back and said he thought a herd of buffalo was coming near the village.

The day was hot. In a short time the soldiers charged the camp. (This was Major Reno's battalion of the Seventh Cavalry.) The soldiers came on the trail made by the Sioux camp in moving, and crossed the Little Big Horn River above where the Sioux crossed and attacked the lodges of the Uncapapas farthest up the river. The women and children ran down the Little Big Horn River a short distance into a ravine. The soldiers set fire to the lodges.

All the Sioux now charged the soldiers and drove them in confusion across the Little Big Horn River, which was very rapid, and several soldiers were drowned in it. On a hill the soldiers stopt and the Sioux surrounded them. A Sioux man came and said that a different party of soldiers had all the women and children prisoners. Like a whirlwind the word went around, and the Sioux all heard and left the soldiers on the hill and went quickly to save the women and children.

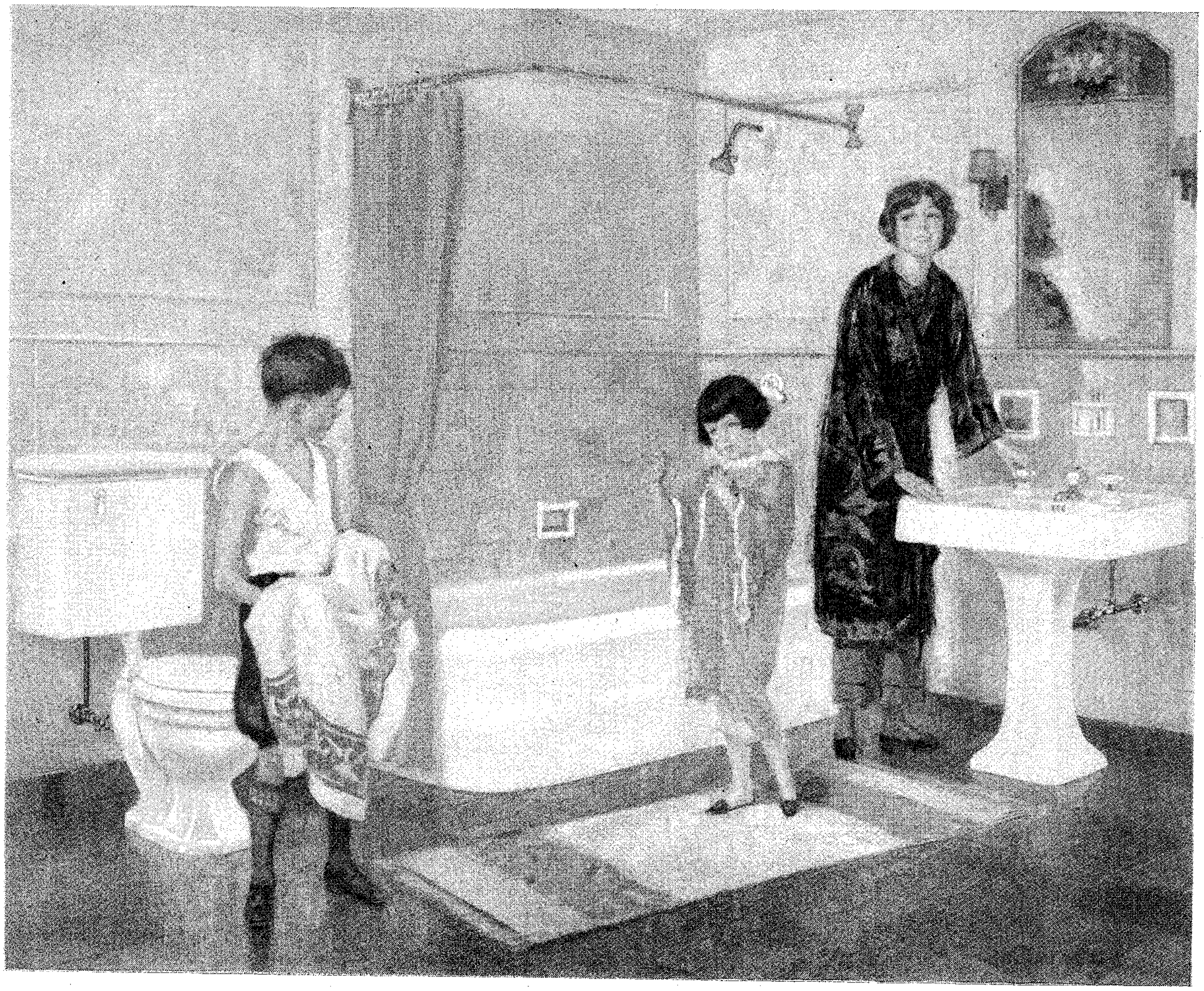
From the hill that the soldiers were on to the place where the different soldiers (by this term Red Horse always means the battalion immediately commanded by General Custer, his mode of distinction being that they were a different body from that first encountered) were seen was level ground with the exception of a creek. Sioux thought the soldiers on the hill (i. e., Reno's battalion) would charge them in the rear, but when they did not the Sioux thought the soldiers on the hill were out of cartridges. As soon as we had killed all the different soldiers the Sioux all went back to kill the soldiers on the hill. Sioux can not fight the walking soldiers (infantry), being afraid of them, so the Sioux hurriedly left.

The soldiers charged the Sioux camp about noon. The soldiers were divided, one party charging right into the camp. After driving these soldiers across the river, the Sioux charged the different soldiers (i. e., Custer's) below and drove them in confusion; these soldiers became foolish, many throwing away their guns and raising their hands, saying, "Sioux, take pity on us, take us prisoners."

The Sioux did not take a single soldier prisoner, but killed all of them; none were left alive for even a few minutes. These different soldiers discharged their guns but little. I took a gun and two belts off two dead soldiers: out of one belt two cartridges were gone, out of the other five.

The Sioux took the guns and cartridges off the dead soldiers and went to the hill on which the soldiers were, surrounded and fought them with the guns and cartridges of the dead soldiers. Had the soldiers not divided I think they would have killed many Sioux. The different soldiers (i. e., Custer's battalion) that the Sioux killed made five stands. Once the Sioux charged right in the midst of the different soldiers and scattered them all, fighting among the soldiers hand to hand.

Where *"Hurry"* is a harmful word



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Father must shave; Sister must go downtown; then there's the rest of the family.

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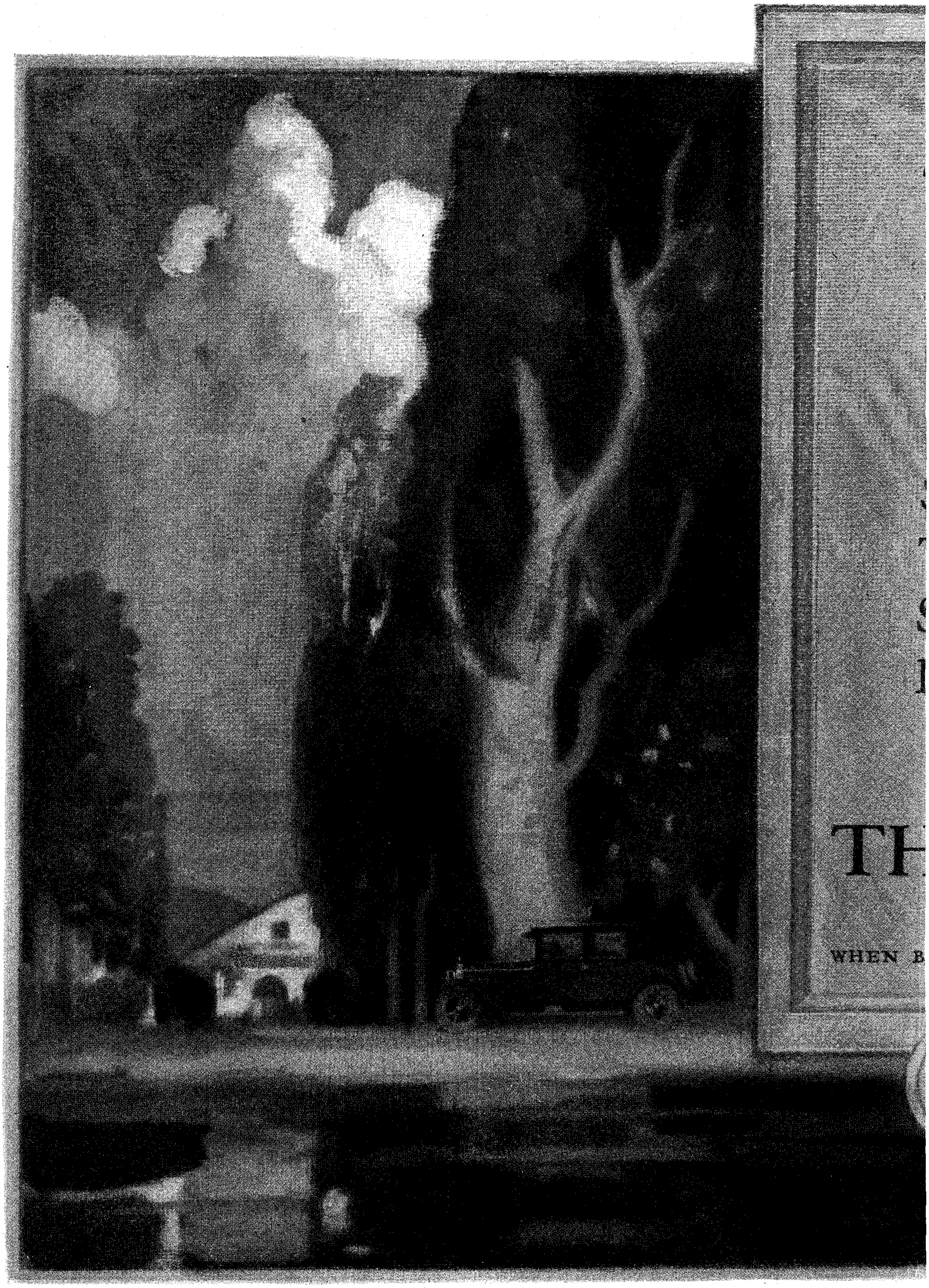
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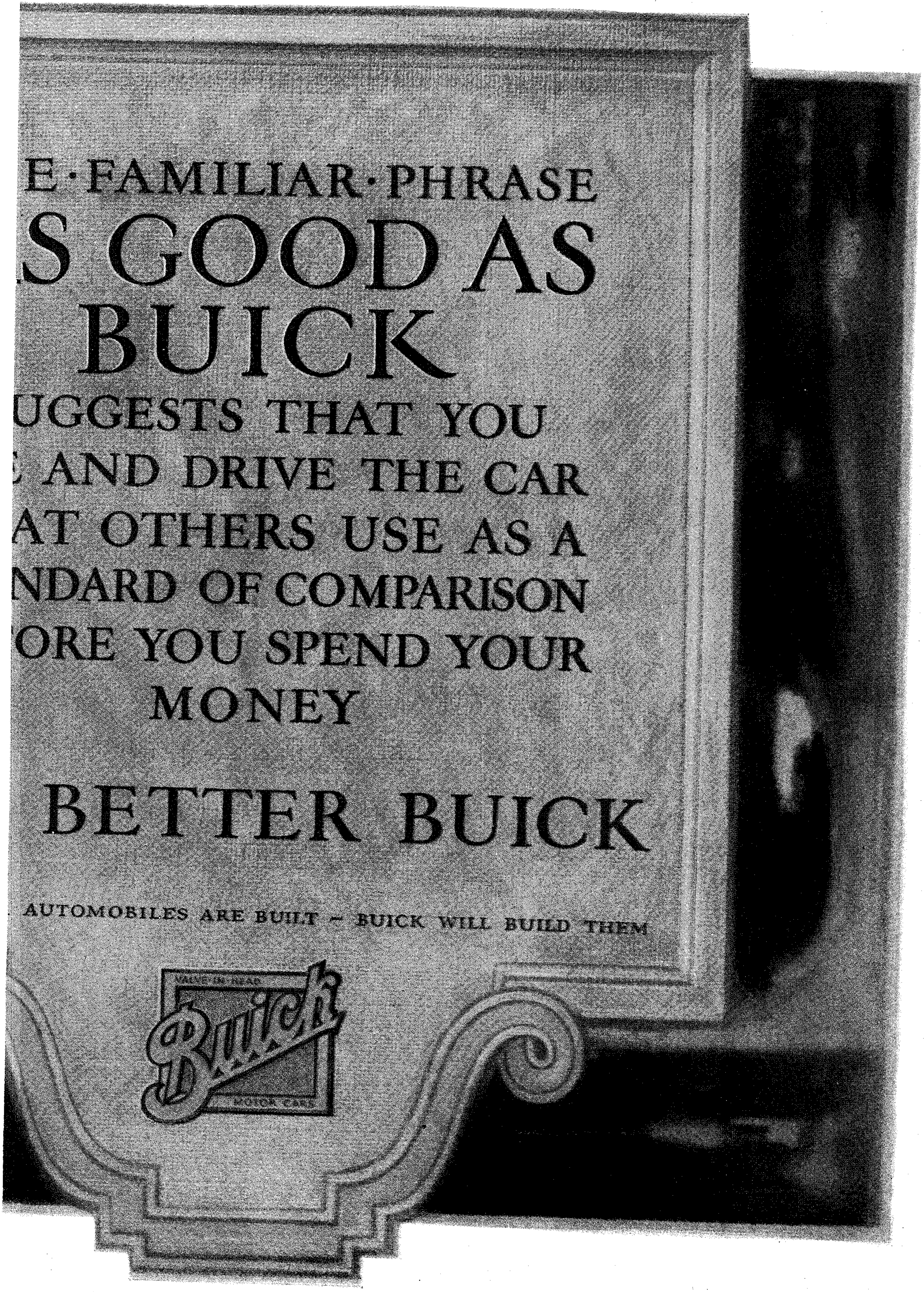

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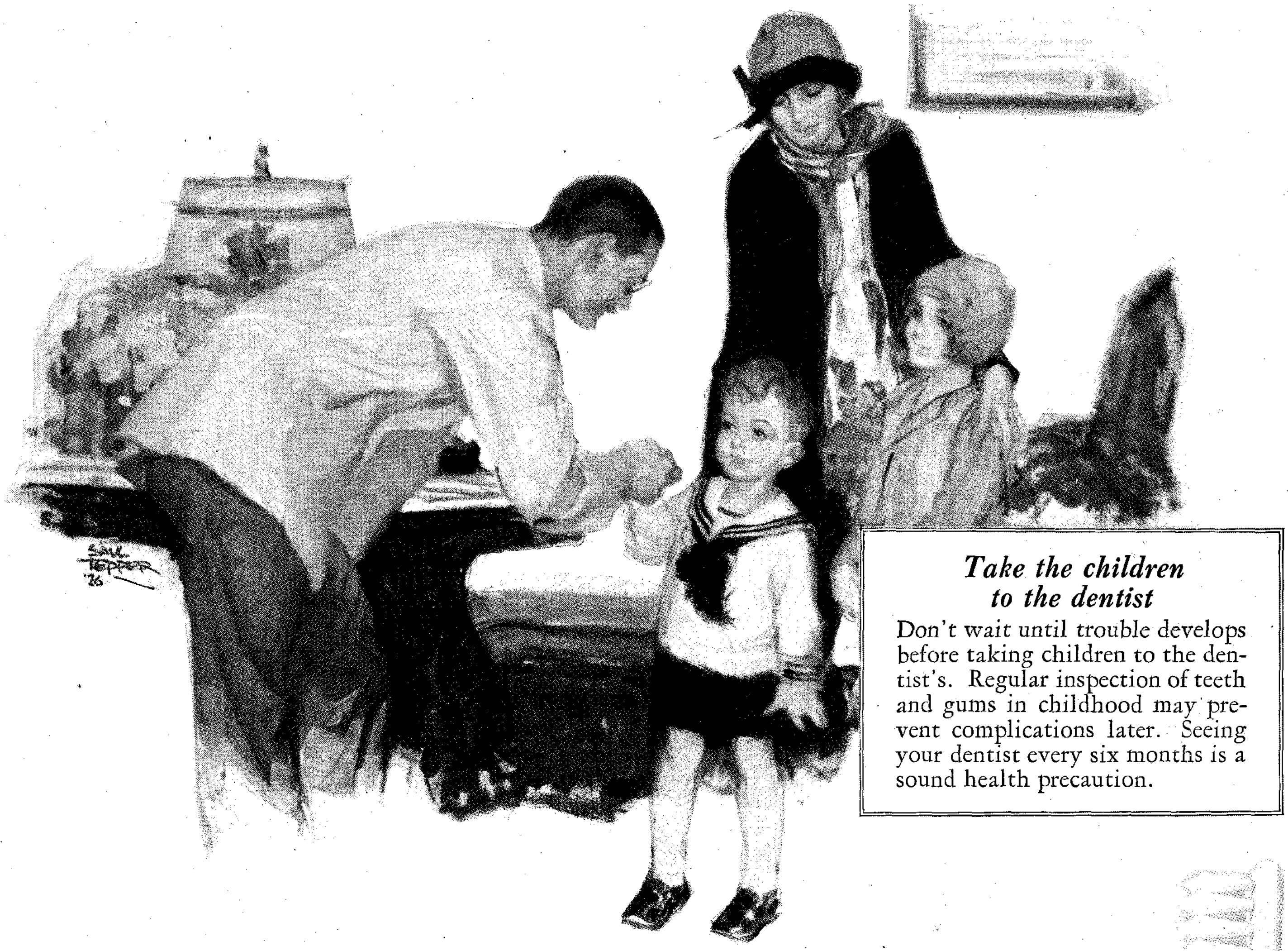

Take the children to the dentist

Don't wait until trouble develops before taking children to the dentist's. Regular inspection of teeth and gums in childhood may prevent complications later. Seeing your dentist every six months is a sound health precaution.

4 out of 5 *is pyorrhea's count*

Starting with tender, bleeding gums, Pyorrhea begins its insidious attack on four out of five men and women after they pass the age of forty.

If neglected, this malicious mouth infection spreads its poison throughout the system. Sometimes it loosens teeth in their very sockets. It may undermine health itself.

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Forhan's for the Gums contains Forhan's pyorrhea liquid which dentists use in their constant fight against pyorrhea. Besides safeguarding your health it is a pleasant tasting dentifrice which cleans teeth perfectly and aids in forestalling decay.

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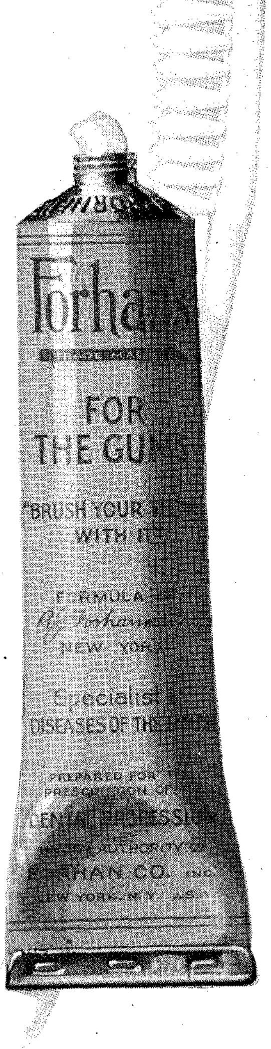


MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE . . *IT CHECKS PYORRHEA*

COLLEGE-STUDENT DRINKING SINCE PROHIBITION

(*Continued from page 31*)

practically unknown for a girl visiting a college to drink. Now, while by no means common or wide-spread, such incidents often happen." President Sills believes it "also true that the sentiment among a large number of undergraduates in our Eastern colleges is against Prohibition and for a modification of the prohibitory laws." However, President Clifton D. Gray, of Bates College, another Maine institution, says that beginning with the administration of Governor Milliken, the prohibitory law in Maine ceased to be "a farce and in recent years the State has been relatively dry. Flask toting, like the use of lipsticks," he adds, "is rare in this neck of the woods." President Gray does not believe that the younger generation is a whit worse than his own. "If it is," he declares, "there is nobody to blame but the generation to which the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST and the writer belong."

From Massachusetts, Wellesley College and Mount Holyoke College report that drinking is no problem with them, while President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University criticizes, without naming it, the poll of Yale students when he writes that "the declaration of a college student of to-day that there is more drinking in college now than there was before Prohibition would be amusing if it did not have such serious implications." As President Marsh views the situation:

> "The simple fact of the matter is that there is no comparison between conditions to-day and conditions as they were before Prohibition. Any comparison made by one who knows instantly becomes a contrast—a contrast greatly in favor of Prohibition. There is by no means as much drinking at student functions or by the general public in large affairs of college interest, as there used to be. It so happens that I am now President of the University where I was a student eighteen or nineteen years ago. I speak the words of conservative truth when I say there is by no means as much drinking to-day in the city of Boston or among the students of this student center as there was a score of years ago."

The use of liquor at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, another Massachusetts college, has been "quite inconspicuous in the past thirty-five years," and "confined entirely to occasional indulgence at cheerful indoor celebrations, such as Class banquets," writes President Ralph Earle. Now, however, even this sort of drinking has ceased. "The fraternities discountenance any such practise," says President Earle, "and are a good influence in college life to this end. Altogether," he concludes, "I am of the opinion that the use of liquor now in college life is far less than it was two or four years ago, and for this condition, it appears to me, we must thank the Prohibition Amendment."

The fraternities at the University of New Hampshire also support the Prohibition Law, writes President R. D. Hetzel. They have, he says, taken the initiative in ruling against the presence of liquor in their chapter houses and the use of liquor by members, and President Hetzel adds significantly: "I am very certain that conditions at this institution are incomparably better than those obtaining at another university during my undergraduate days, just prior to 1909."

Coming into Rhode Island we again run across the charge that the delinquencies of youth in respect to drinking are directly chargeable to those who hold up their hands in dismay at the forwardness of the young—the elder generation. President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, who is a noted religious leader as well as educator, believes that Prohibition has greatly decreased drinking among the workers in mills, factories and stores, and that the industrial sections of America are vastly better off because of the removal of the saloon:

> "On the other hand, in every city the determined resistance to the law on the part of social leaders has had a demoralizing effect on our young people. Liquor is still served regularly in almost all social clubs, at almost all dinners among the 'social set,' at weddings and dances, and our young people see before their eyes a continual assertion of what our social leaders regard as the indefeasible rights of the individual. We can hardly expect drinking to disappear among college students so long as it is countenanced, encouraged, and practised by the social leaders of the land. This is not a case of the revolt of youth, but a case in which youth is led by the revolt of middle age."

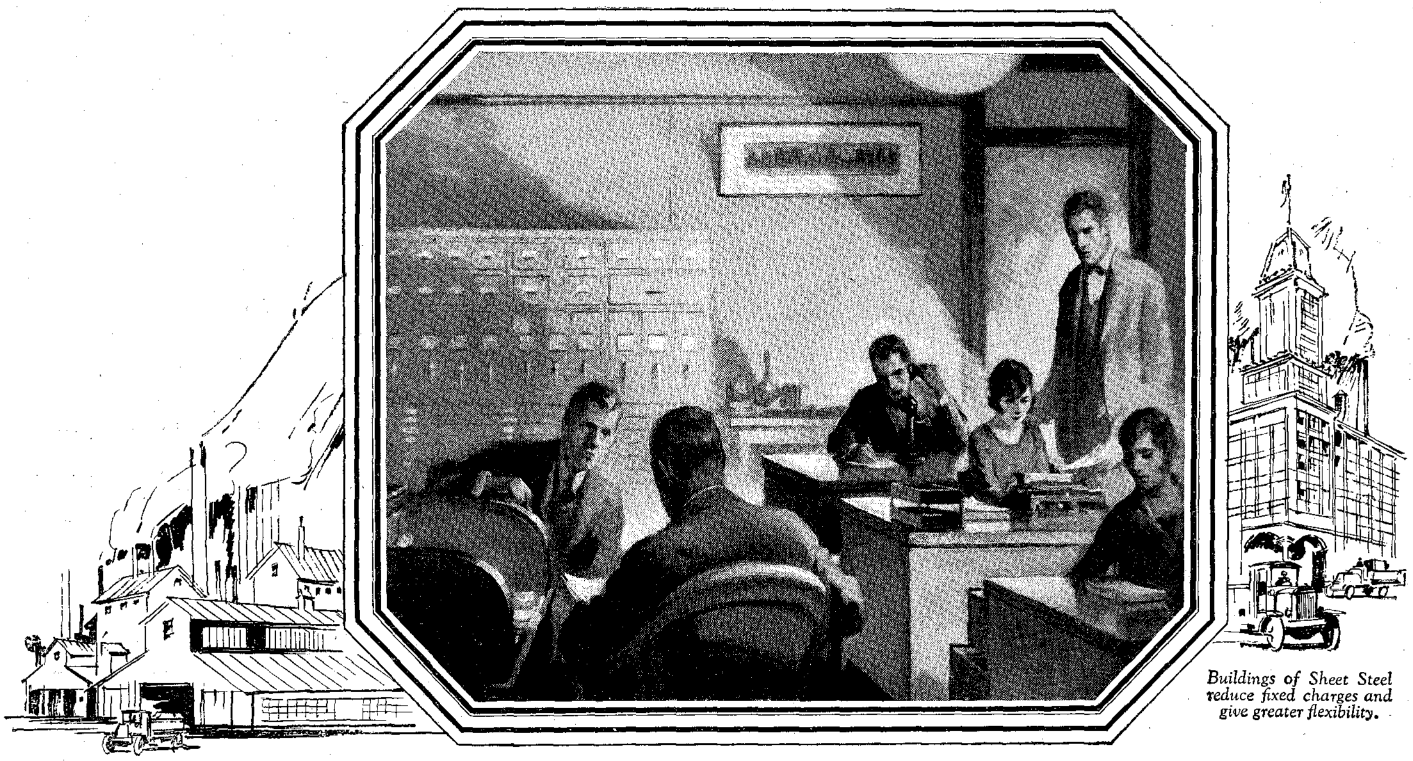
"Drinking is less prevalent now than before Prohibition" at Rhode Island State College, writes President Howard Edwards, and "in almost every case where it occurs it is due to the influence of older persons." Still in New England, President Paul D. Moody writes from Middlebury College, Vermont, that "it would be hard to imagine a situation in which liquor troubled" them "much less than it does at present." He adds: "Very few students have ever had to be disciplined for the use of it in the five years I have been here and the attitude of the college toward it is uncompromising in its hostility."

New Jersey is listed as a wet State, and the State's attitude seems to be reflected at Princeton, where results of a poll show an overwhelming majority against the Eighteenth Amendment, 731 being for total repeal, and 505 for an amendment to allow the sale of light wines and beers, according to a press dispatch. The Amendment was supported by 176. However, President John Greer Hibben replies to THE LITERARY DIGEST'S questionnaire: "It is impossible to obtain trustworthy statistics on this matter. I can state, however, emphatically, that the problem of intelligent control is much more difficult." At Upsala College, also in New Jersey, President C. G. Erickson says: "The sentiment among the students is certainly not enthusiastic in favor of the Volstead Law. They are not 'wet,' but they think the Volstead Law is a very ineffective weapon."

As head and front of the anti-Prohibition fight, New York State offers an interesting and significant study. It would seem that there is a large leaven of dryness among the State's student bodies, which may have an effect in the referendum on Prohibition to be held in the fall. President C. A. Richmond of Union College writes that there is no doubt whatever that there is less drinking among undergraduates at that institution than at any time within his knowledge, the period extending over seventeen years. Moreover, he writes: "The general sentiment of the undergraduate body is setting itself more and more against excessive drinking, and there is every year a larger proportion of those who avoid it altogether. The result of this is seen in a better tone of campus life and in an improved standard of scholarship." At Syracuse University a group of responsible students less than a year ago discust drinking at college, writes Chancellor Charles W. Flint, and those who were in the graduate and professional schools and had been in the university for a longer period seemed to be decidedly of the opinion that conditions were greatly improved at present over previous conditions. And, speaking for himself, Chancellor Flint makes this significant statement:

> "Personally, I am inclined to think that the existing conditions among young people, while bad enough in themselves, have been grossly exaggerated. I am inclined to think that drinking among women is not so extensive in numbers as it is intense in its manifestations, and it would be difficult to dogmatize as to the extent to which this is a result of the nullification conditions or non-enforcement conditions and the extent to which it is due to the new freedom or new license in evidence in certain groups of men."

Students at Cornell University are not agitated over Prohibition, one way or the other, according to a report from that institution. Early in the year the Cornell *Daily Sun* published a report on a ballot held under its auspices, showing 495 favoring the present Prohibition legislation; 932 favoring modification, and 648 favoring a repeal of the present legislation, or a total of only 2,074 votes out of a student population of 6,000. Drinking among the students, in fact, has decreased. In his annual report of last year the Proctor stated that the deportment of the students was much better than in previous years, and that fewer cases required action either by the police or the university authorities. "Much of this improvement," states the report,



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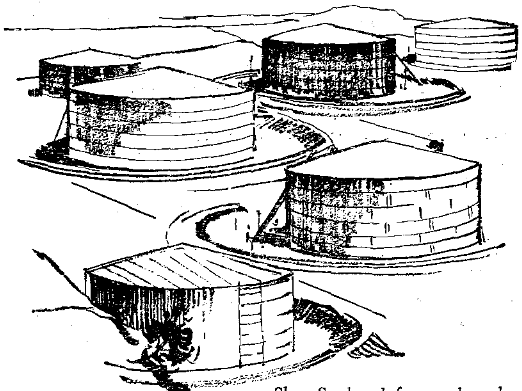

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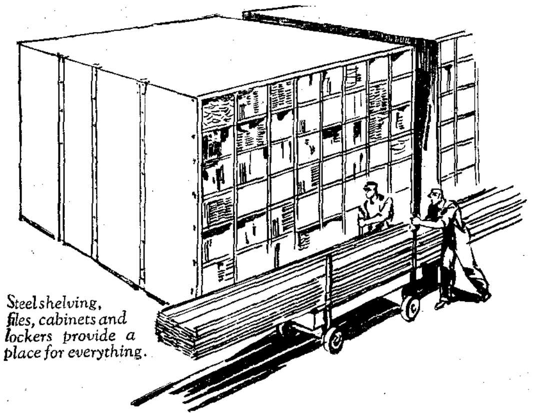

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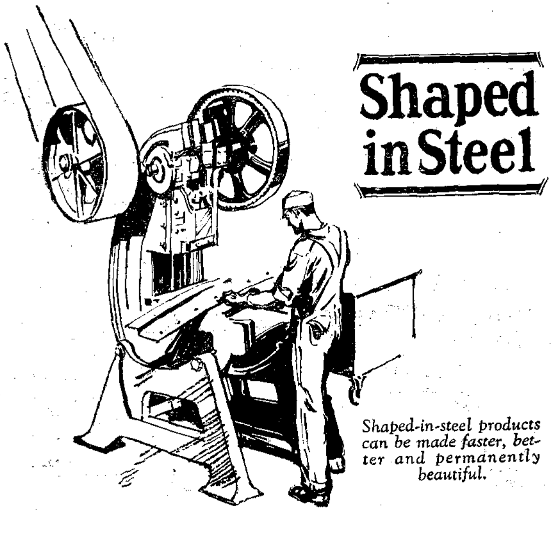

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"can be traced to the absence of liquor, which no doubt was the case of many infractions of discipline when it was readily obtained." The Proctor states further in his report: "While there is a good deal of drinking among university students, I am of the opinion that it has greatly decreased in the last three or four years. Disorder, for instance, in the streets of Ithaca owing to student intoxication is practically non-existent." There has been a sharp reaction against drinking at Wells College, writes President Kerr D. Macmillan, and President A. H. Norton of Keuka College, an institution for women, is "positively convinced that conditions in our colleges with the possible exception of a few large and wealthy ones, are many times better than before Prohibition came into effect. . . . The students are certainly more concerned about their civil, moral and political obligations than their fathers were." Most of the drinking in the colleges for men, where he has observed it, writes President Norton, "is due to the influence of the 'old grad' who comes back to show off at Commencement time and to overindulgent parents." In line with these opinions, President John P. Brooks of the Clarkson College of Technology says that drinking "is less prevalent now than it was either eight or forty years ago," and President George S. Davis of Hunter College of the City of New York thinks that "the weight of evidence is against the opinion that youth is being debauched by Prohibition," and that "the benefits accruing to the great mass of our people from the enactment of the Prohibition laws far outweigh the evils."

Testimony of an entirely opposite character comes from Marymount, a Catholic college for young women at Tarrytown-on-Hudson. Drinking does not occur there, of course; but President M. Joseph Butler wished to have the students' opinion on the subject, and summoned the Student Council, which, we read in President Butler's reply, maintains:

"1. That drinking among young people has increased since Prohibition.

"2. That consequently they exercise much less restraint and self-control than formerly.

"3. That this over-indulgence is to be found among the wealthy rather than the poorer classes.

"4. That the young people take pride in being able to thwart authority—and the law is often broken merely for the love of breaking it.

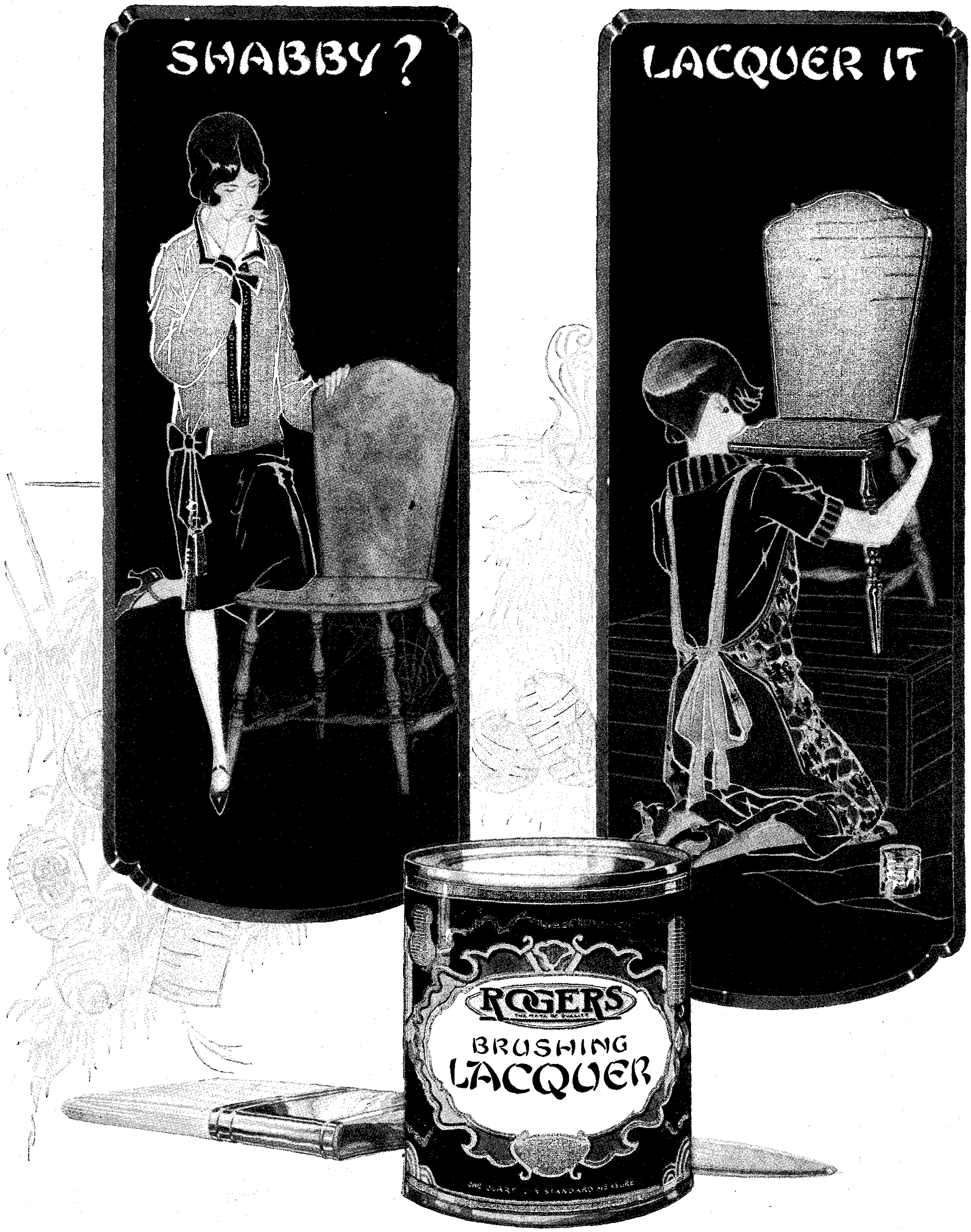
"5. That the parents are in great measure responsible for this deplorable vice in their children—some drink 'because father and mother do so; therefore it can't be wrong;' some because, 'well, all the smart set do;' and some because they have not the moral courage to stand aside when 'all their crowd are indulging in the spree.'"

"Environment," comments President Butler, "is one of the most powerful factors in molding the character of youth, and if parental influence is baneful, how can the youth be other than what his training has made him?" President Bernard Iddings Bell of Saint Stephen's College, at Annandale-on-Hudson, is another who believes that a reaction has set in. Twenty-five years ago a great improvement in regard to drinking was observed among college men, he says. The fraternities set their influence against it, and the students themselves adopted a more temperate and sane attitude than previously. Drinking became less and conditions grew better. "Then," writes President Bell, "came the Prohibition Law, and there was an immediate set-back. I do not think that conditions now among the college students are as bad as they were twenty-five years ago, but they are certainly worse than they were ten years ago." A poll taken among the St. Stephen's College students shows, we are told, that the overwhelming majority are in favor of modification of the Volstead Law and that most of them are also in favor of repealing the Prohibition Amendment. President Bell, however, does "not lay much stress upon student opinion in matters of this kind," his experience being "that students will almost always vote against any restrictive legislation."

Public opinion might possibly be prepared for a show of wet sentiment and a flareback to old standards in Pennsylvania, where the struggle between wets and drys is always at fever heat. But a dozen replies from the State of Vare and Pinchot are unanimously of the opinion that drinking among college students is decreasing. At the Pittsburgh Carnegie Institute of Technology, we learn from President Thomas S. Baker, "there is less drinking now among students than before Prohibition." Moreover, the nineteen fraternities, with 602 members, "are pledged to deal summarily with infractions of their rules in regard to drinking." They "report five actions this year where liquor was involved, which is less than one per cent. of their membership." President Emory W. Hunt of Bucknell University has "no doubt that the public sentiment exprest has had much to do in shaping student sentiment that drinking is below par for an intelligent man," and President H. K. Ober of Elizabethtown College announces that "college conditions are much improved since Prohibition, or the Eighteenth Amendment was enacted." From Temple University we learn through President Charles G. Beury that at the interfraternity dance held shortly before his reply was written "nothing occurred which could be in any way criticized," tho there were approximately 2,000 people present. Similar reports come from President Weir C. Ketler of Grove City College, and President John A. W. Haas of Muhlenberg College, who adds: "No sane educator can fail to see that the whole trend is toward the dry position. The present reaction will take its course, but the future belongs altogether to the dry position." From Beaver College for Women President Lynn H. Harris writes that he is "personally convinced that there has been no actual increase and that there may have been a decrease" among the younger generation. Noting, however, that drinking at public affairs is pronounced, President Harris observes that such drinking does not indicate any actual increase, but "is merely another example of the tendency, so marked among modern youth, to do openly, and with a sort of defiant bravado, many things which used to be done with at least more outward decorum." Nor is this public drinking "fairly chargeable to Prohibition." From all President Harris can learn, "youth is just as flaming in wet England as in dry America. . . . The whole jazz age is just a sort of growing pains, which," he thinks, "all concerned will recover from." Acting President W. L. Wright reports that "conditions are very much improved under Prohibition" at Lincoln University, and President John H. MacCracken reports that at Lafayette College "in the last decade drinking of intoxicating liquors has greatly decreased and a change has taken place in preponderating student sentiment, as shown by resolutions of the Student Council condemning drinking and by absence of liquor at class dinners and other formal functions." But, "regarding the Volstead Law, student sentiment reflects the community's hostility to that law and the current Federal and State interpretation and administration of the statute." Director E. A. Ziegler of the State Forest School sees "only a fraction of the drunkenness among the young men of the countryside compared to what there was before 1918," and President K. G. Matheson reports that at Drexel Institute "discipline involving drinking is so rare as to create a sensation when it occurs." How much of this condition is due to Prohibition President Matheson is not prepared to say, but he thinks that "certainly it is fair to infer that the law is at least partially responsible for the good results indicated." President William F. Curtis of Cedar Crest College writes that in the last three years a large majority of the students have come to "look with decided disfavor upon drinking." Secretary T. K. Hofer of Dickinson College boils over with indignation at the charge that Prohibition has debauched youth, and tells us that he has heard President James H. Morgan say repeatedly "that the present generation of students greatly excels past generations in morality, sense of social responsibility and positive idealism."

MIDDLE WESTERN STATES

In the belt line of the country, the Middle West, sentiment in favor of Prohibition seems to be well-nigh universal among the colleges, according to The Literary Digest's poll. It is true that there are cases where some drinking is reported, but this is laid to the bad example set by the elders, particularly by returning graduates, and to the spirit of dare-deviltry innate in a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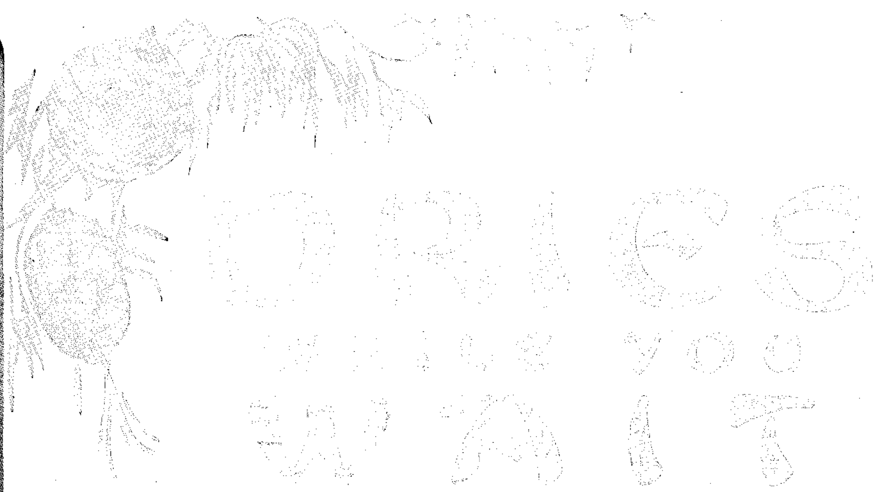

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certain type of adolescence. By far the largest body of opinion agrees, however, that the college youth of to-day is greatly superior to the college youth of a generation ago and that Prohibition has been an aid in this reformation. In some of the more favored sections of the great harvest lands of the country the younger generation, it is reported, have never seen a drunken man, and elsewhere the campuses are as completely dry as tho the saloon had never existed and the bootlegger never fattened at the expense of a debauched society. Some of the college presidents make the direct charge, as other college presidents do in other sections covered by our poll, that the great hue and cry raised about increased drinking among college students is a false alarm to disconcert the drys and force the conclusion that the Eighteenth Amendment has defeated the purpose for which it was framed. This is one of the points raised by President C. W. Tenney of Gooding College, Wesleyan, Idaho, the first State in the Middle West with which we start. "Three-fourths of the students in our school have never seen a man who was dead drunk," writes President Tenney, and he proceeds:

> "The game of propaganda without facts seems to be most popular right now. It is easy to say the young people are drinking more than ever, but when you ask what young people, when did they drink, where did they get it, and compare the number with the total of those young men and women who are leading clean, wholesome lives, and who prefer to spend their money for good clothes, automobiles, ice-cream, radios, movies, rather than for booze, the ratio will surprize both wet and dry alike.
>
> "In my travels I make New York, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, Butte, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, and if my observations are right, the great howl that is going up is not on account of the lack of law enforcement, but because as a whole, from Coast to Coast, the law is being enforced so well that the shoe pinches mightily upon the foot of some of those who have lost their chance to exploit the youth of our land in a commercial way."

President A. E. Turner of Lincoln College, Illinois, the State to which we turn next, reports that "the general situation is greatly improved since the advent of Prohibition." In North-Western College "there has been no increase in drinking or adverse moral effects from the Prohibition Law" so far as President E. E. Rall has been able to ascertain, and he believes that the conditions in his community "are far better than they were in the days of the open saloon." ~~He adds, however:~~

> "One can not deny the fact that violations of the Prohibition Law have seemingly increased and that conditions have been worse recently than immediately after the passage of the law. This condition can be remedied, I believe, by more adequate education of youth in the economic, physical, moral values of Prohibition, and in a more adequate program of enforcement.
>
> "The liquor business is too tremendous an institution to be eradicated in a few years or even a decade or two, but I am convinced that this can and will be done eventually."

Drinking has never been a common practise at Northwestern University (Evanston), writes President Walter Dill Scott, and so far as he can judge after thirty-five years at Northwestern, "drinking has decreased since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment." He comments: "The enforcement laws against the consumption of intoxicating liquors have never been adequate. However, the Eighteenth Amendment has already rendered great service to this community and has reduced the amount of drunkenness." At Illinois Wesleyan University "there is nothing like as much tendency toward drunkenness and drinking since Prohibition as there was before," writes President William J. Davidson, adding: "We would not go back to the old order for anything." President J. Oliver Buswell, Jr., of Wheaton College states that Prohibition "has greatly benefited many communities, and is not in any case, except in a very secondary sense, a cause of crime or lawlessness." "There has been no drinking of strong liquor at Carthage College before or since Prohibition, at least since 1880," writes President H. D. Hoover; but so far as he is acquainted with the situation in that section of the country "there is considerable drinking, particularly drinking to excess, among the young and old."

As a representative institution of the Middle West, which also draws largely from other sections, the testimony from the University of Chicago is of considerable importance. Dean Ernest H. Wilkins writes that his experience as dean leads him to the belief that Prohibition, "even under present conditions, has been a distinctly good thing for the undergraduates." They are, he says, "growing up in a college community in which it is recognized that drinking is contrary to the spirit of the law of the land and contrary to the purpose of the University itself." He continues:

> "The general sentiment of the undergraduate body, broadly speaking, is against drinking. Many undergraduates drink occasionally; but very few drink habitually to excess.
>
> "Drinking is regarded in general as 'a poor thing to do much of.' It is the exceptional, not the normal thing.
>
> "This was hardly the case before the days of Prohibition. There was then, so far as I am aware, no such pronouncement of policy with regard to drinking; there was no such general student sentiment; there was more actual drinking; and there was more drunkenness.
>
> "Our present difficulties with regard to drinking arise, usually, not from those who are undergraduates, but from outsiders—sometimes from men returning to the campus who were undergraduates in pre-Prohibition days and have never outgrown the association of the ideas 'campus' and 'drinking.' Such troubles are troubles brewed in the past, and should not be charged up against Prohibition.
>
> "Improvement in the enforcement of the law throughout the city would of course still further improve matters for us.
>
> "In general, our experience here is such as to lead us to believe that Prohibition gives the undergraduate a far better chance to grow up in the habit of temperance than was the case before. If successive college generations can retain that habit while in college, then college graduates will help enormously in molding public opinion toward the same attitude."

The younger generation in Indiana, too, is marching to the tune of Prohibition, to judge by the replies received. "College men and women are of the best the country produces," writes President Robert J. Aley of Butler College, in Indianapolis. "The overwhelming majority of them are decent, clean and law-abiding. I am very sure that drinking among students has decreased under the Volstead Law." "The conditions in Indiana Central College would be decidedly worse without the Prohibition Law," says President I. J. Good. "Our student body is practically free from the use of liquor." There has never been any drinking at Earlham College, writes President David M. Edwards, and he records his opinion that "there is not nearly so much drinking and debauchery among our youth as the wets would have us believe. This description may apply more or less accurately to large cities and large universities; but it is not true of the small communities, colleges and rural districts." Evansville College also has no drink problem, but President Alfred F. Hughes travels about constantly, and observes that "drinking has been very greatly reduced under Prohibition." President John Paul of Taylor University tells us that the communities which have come under his observation show "an average improvement almost too great for measurement." At Depauw University there has been great improvement over earlier years in general morals, and President L. H. Murlin believes "with Alonzo Stagg of Chicago University that the young people now in colleges have been grossly misrepresented, and with Dean French of Yale that under Prohibition the change for the better 'has been simply revolutionary.'"

Iowa falls in line, nine campuses reporting themselves as strongholds of Prohibition. There is no drink problem at Iowa Wesleyan College, but President U. S. Smith takes occasion to say that Prohibition is working "marvels throughout the country." He observes: "We have a generation of youth who never saw a saloon, and we have many young men and women to-day who never saw a drunken man." For three years there has been no trouble over students drinking or with bootleg traffic among the students at Upper Iowa University, but "following the Prohibition enactment and for two years," writes President J. P. Van Horn, "it appeared that the bootlegging business would become a menace. But with stricter *for Economical Transportation*

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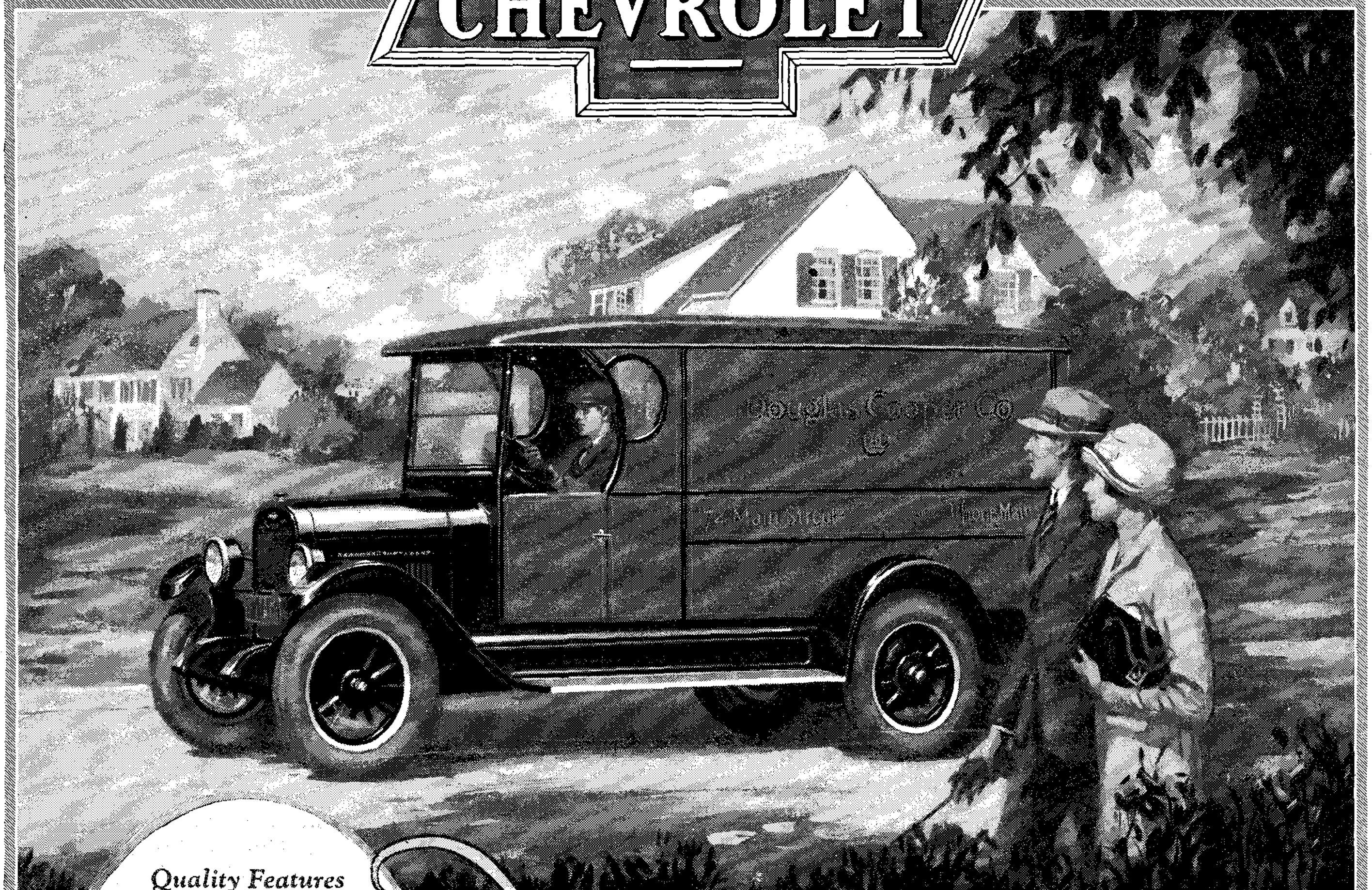

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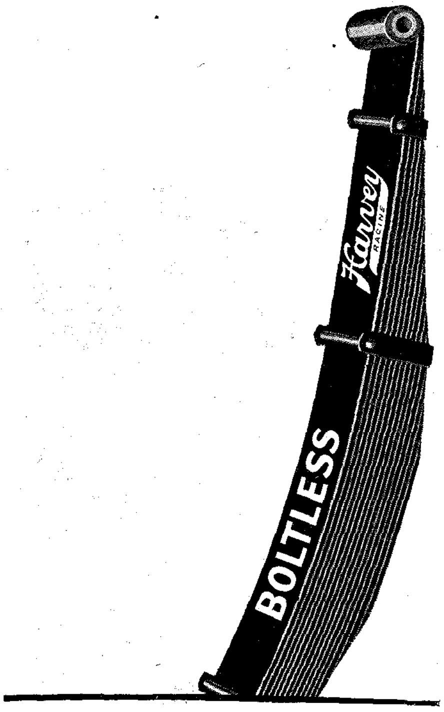

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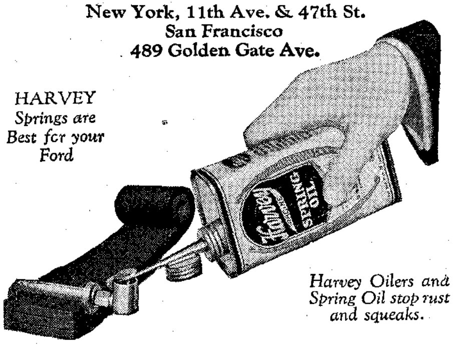

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COLLEGE-STUDENT DRINKING SINCE PROHIBITION—*Continued*

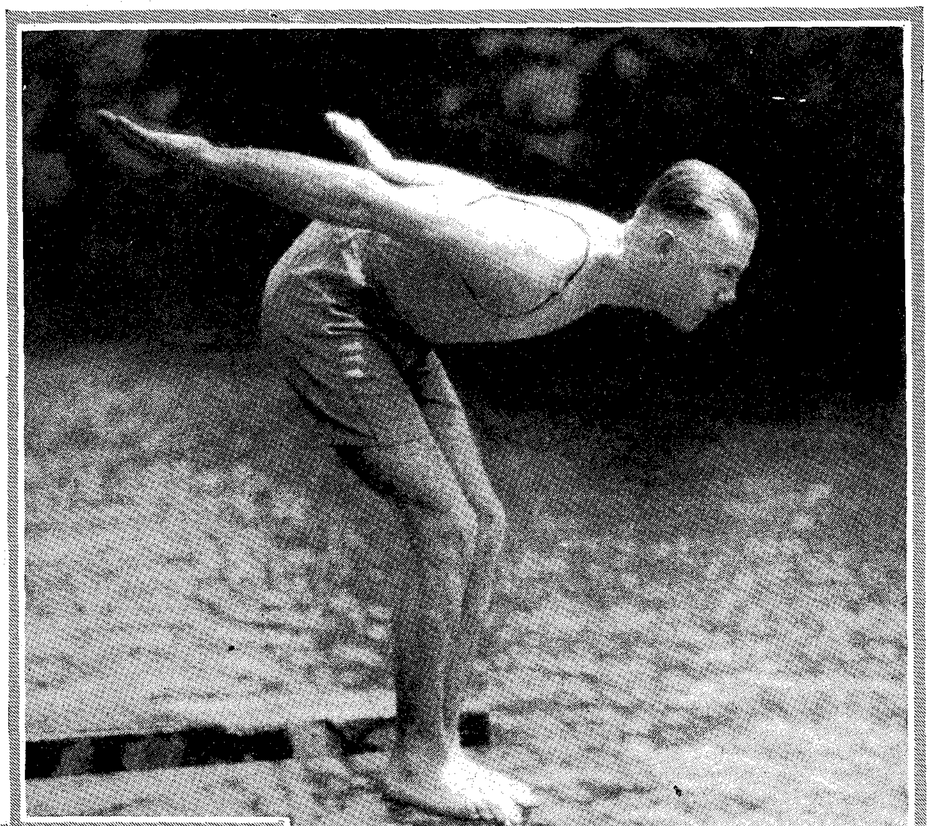
enforcement of the law it has not been so difficult to accomplish. We feel that drinking among either our young men or our young women is not a question with us." President Frank E. Mossman of Morningside College writes that drinking has been appreciably reduced, and that "Prohibition has had a direct effect on the morals of the college group." There is no liquor problem at Penn College, a coeducational institution under the direction of the Friends, but his extensive travels lead President H. E. McGrew to say that there is very much less drinking everywhere than there was before Prohibition, and to believe "that the assertions that students are more inclined to drinking now than formerly are absolutely false." President McGrew's "conviction is that there is decidedly less drinking now and that conditions are continually improving." "There has been practically no drinking in our college since the Prohibition Law went into effect," writes President John L. Hillman of Simpson College. "Prohibition has lessened drinking among students," thinks President Fred W. Clayton of Tabor College, tho there is little, if any, drinking at that institution. "The somewhat free mixing together of the sexes and the occasional drinking parties that occur in all colleges," he believes, "have not been brought about by Prohibition, but is just a post-war condition," and his observations lead him "to believe that the student body is more thoughtful to-day and more desirous of doing right than perhaps at any other time. External conditions have changed, but it is no indication of a lowering of ideals." "In a county that has voted Prohibition and stood for Prohibition from the very beginning," Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has always been free from the influence of the liquor traffic, and Acting President Herman Knapp believes that generally "drinking has decreased rather than increased." Drinking and drunkenness were to be observed on special occasions in university and college towns before Prohibition, says President Ido Franklin Meyer of Ellsworth College, but he has not seen anything of the sort since Prohibition, and it is his "judgment that the people of Iowa are overwhelmingly in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment." The students of John Fletcher College are 100 per cent. for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead enforcement law, writes President Joseph Owen.

Kansas has been dry many years, and such drinking and drunkenness as it has witnessed have been, we are told, importations, so that it almost goes without saying that Kansas has no embottled campus. Sterling College, writes President R. T. Campbell, has never been troubled with drinking, and, he adds: "You see less of it on the train. You see less of it in the athletic games." President D. W. Kurtz of McPherson College has lived in Kansas twelve years, and in all that time has "never seen a drunken man except at harvest season, when great crowds of workers come from other States." He says: "We believe in the law against liquor just as much as we believe in the law against murder and theft." "Drinking since Prohibition is decidedly less than before," reports President Erdman Smith of Ottawa University, and in his judgment "drinking among college students, where it does exist, is due much more to fraternities and sororities than to Prohibition. Things are painted much worse than they are. On the whole, youth of to-day in this section of the country are sound and abstainers."

In Michigan there is some resentment against the charge that the moral fiber of studenthood has become weakened, and some admission that there is drinking among students, tho it is in a spirit of daredeviltry, from which, perhaps, student bodies in no generation have been entirely free. President C. C. Little has not been long in residence at the University of Michigan, and in a carefully prepared statement he notes that several influences have entered to complicate the situation and to make a sound estimate of the effect of Prohibition difficult. These influences are the increase in the size of the student bodies, the use of the automobile by undergraduates and the reduction of time and distance between colleges and large centers of population by the automobile. President Little believes that the element of bravado enters into the situation, and that—

> "This has undoubtedly led to a great deal of careless drinking as contrasted with what might be called carefully planned or deliberate use of liquor. I should say that there was less habitual and vicious intoxication than existed under the pre-Prohibition conditions. Obviously, however, there is distinctly less regard for law, for now every one who, even in fun, takes liquor is a lawbreaker. Most of them do not have a feeling of wickedness in this matter and do not break the law in a spirit of viciousness, but, as I have said, look on it as a 'stunt.' This is a most unfortunate condition of affairs."

At Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science "the amount of drinking has declined greatly since Prohibition became effective," thinks President Kenyon L. Butterfield, and President H. M. Crooks writes that "drinking among students in Alma College has not been increasing during the Prohibition era." He adds: "I am able to say that I travel much over the State of Michigan, and see very few evidences of liquor, except in Detroit, which is, as every one knows, perilously near the source of supply in Canada." At the Michigan College of Mines drinking has decreased, and "the fact that not a single discipline



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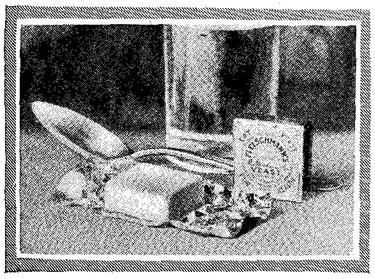

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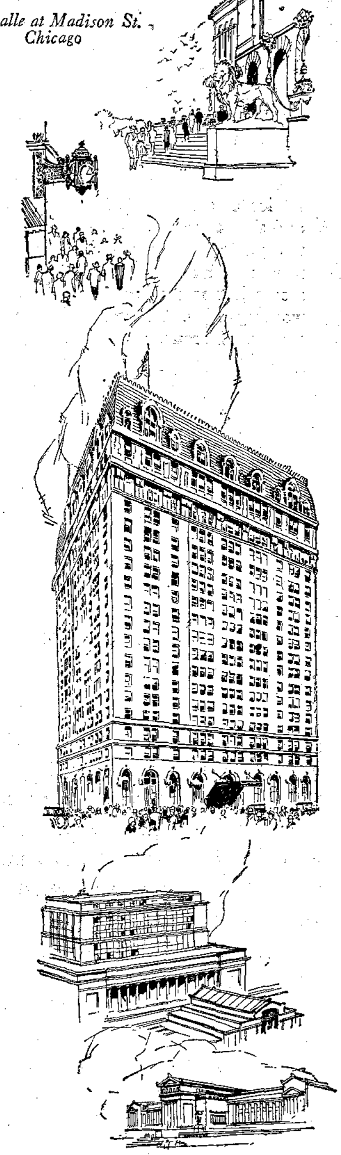

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Dinner	$1.25
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A la carte service at sensibleprices

COLLEGE-STUDENT DRINKING SINCE PROHIBITION—*Continued*

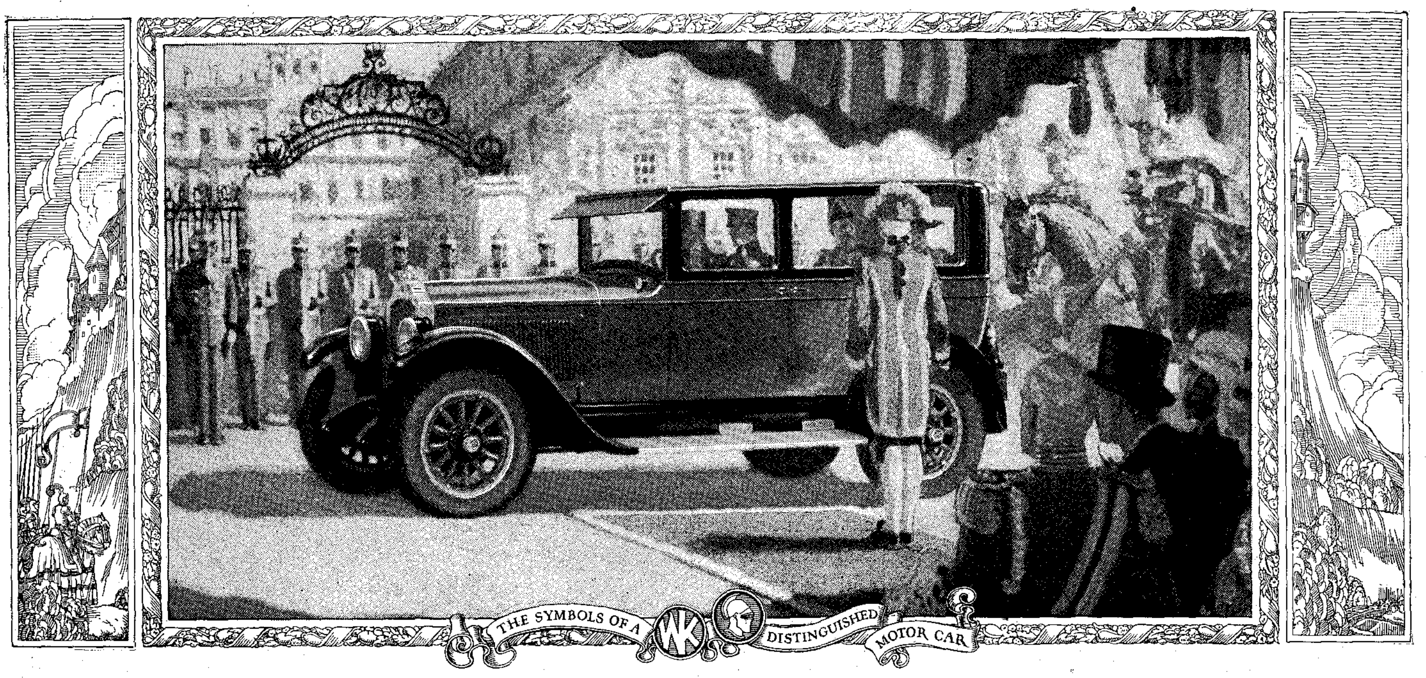
case for drinking has come before the faculty this year from this group of such diverse sources and objects," writes President W. O. Hotchkiss, "is a significant comment on the situation." There is some drinking, he says, "but it is chiefly confined to that small group possest of the naughty boy's spirit who think it proves them to be 'men of the world' if they do something devilish. And, after all, how much of the drinking among older men is actuated by the same spirit?" "It is my conviction," writes President Paul F. Voelker of Battle Creek College, "that the stories of students' use of the flask the country over is very greatly exaggerated. Our young people have better sense than some of their elders, and they are surely not in the same class with the moron type who feel that life is worthless without liquor." Battle Creek College, "along with its students, faculty and trustees, is unitedly behind the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law." Even more emphatic is the statement of President John L. Seaton of Albion College, who, from an experience of thirty years as student, teacher and administrator in institutions of higher learning, among them colleges in wet towns and dry towns, colleges under local option, State Prohibition and national Prohibition, and colleges with dry faculties and colleges with wet faculties, comes to the "mature judgment that college life is incalculably safer and better since Prohibition became a national law." In two years only two students have been guilty of drinking at Albion College, and President Seaton says that drinking is "the least of his worries as a college president." As to the charge that Prohibition has brought about a deterioration among students, President Seaton writes:

> "I deny that they have deteriorated or that Prohibition has affected student life as a whole, except for the better. The students of to-day are stronger in mind and body, cleaner in habits and more responsive to the call of service than were the students of twenty-five years ago. They are so in spite of the great changes made by the war, the world-wide unleashing of ugly passions for a period of ten years, and the varied reactions which are loosely described as the 'revolt of youth.' There is no real revolt, but there is a strong and orderly movement toward social justice, economic equity, international reason, and a warless world."

Minnesota's students, too, have little contact with the bootlegger, according to replies from that State. At the University of Minnesota, writes President L. D. Coffman, "drinking among the students is not as general as it was during pre-war days. It is confined to a smaller number of students." There does "seem to be a greater tendency for young men to take liquor to parties and to use it there than in the old days." However, President Coffman believes that "the sentiment in favor of upholding the Eighteenth Amendment and of frowning upon the general and rather indiscriminate use of liquor has increased among the students in the last two years." Gustavus Adolphus College has had but one case of drinking since Prohibition, and President O. J. Johnson feels "sure that 100 per cent. of the students favor the present Prohibition Law." No greater number of cases of discipline have been reported at Hamline University since Prohibition than before, and President Samuel F. Kerfoot judges "that 95 per cent. of the students, in an expression on the question, voted in favor of Prohibition and against modification." "The liquor question does not bother us at St. Olaf College as much as it did in pre-Prohibition days," writes President L. W. Boe, and he is convinced by his travels of between thirty and forty thousand miles a year and by his contact with all classes of people that "drinking has decreased."

Nebraska takes the same stand in THE LITERARY DIGEST'S poll. Chancellor S. Avery of the University of Nebraska reports that "since the passage of the amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and particularly since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law, the use of alcoholic liquors by students, always forbidden by the University's own regulations, has greatly declined." And the Chancellor believes himself "safe in saying that the consumption of alcoholic liquor by students in the University of Nebraska is less than one-tenth as much as in the days of the open saloon, while the student body has more than doubled." Drinking at Hastings College is "practically unknown," and "the sentiment among the students," says President Calvin H. French, "is unanimously in favor of the present law and a more effective enforcement in the future than in the past." There is no trouble at Union College, where, reports President Leo Thiel, "the sentiment is very strongly against liquor in general." And at Nebraska Wesleyan University, writes President I. B. Schreckengast, "there is not the slightest indication from any quarter of drinking among the students."

When we come to Ohio we find eight college observers affirming their belief in Prohibition and that a reduction in drinking has followed in its train, while one believes that there is more drinking among youth than there was before Mr. Volstead appeared on the scene. President Albert Edwin Smith of Ohio Northern University writes that "in a great body of eleven or twelve hundred, four-fifths of them men, from all over the world, not more than a half-dozen cases in the year came before the committee on discipline because of drinking." Moreover, he has "no patience with the howling of the wet wolf. All the charge of youth being corrupted by Prohibition, of the wild, vicious habits engendered



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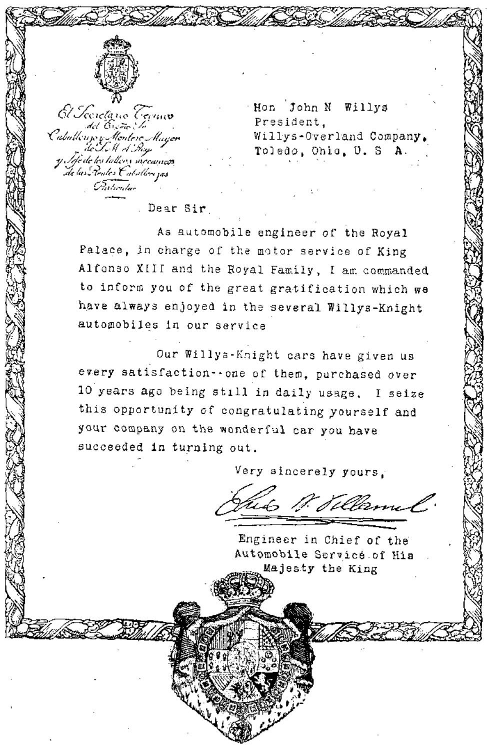

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"WITH AN ENGINE YOU'LL NEVER WEAR OUT"

Contentment in every draw—cards or tobacco

A new slant on pipe-smoking contentment is brought to light by Mr. W. H. Doughty, a furniture dealer of Greenville, Tenn.

A discovery made during a card game has evidently made him a life member of the Edgeworth Club.

Read what he writes:

Larus & Bro. Co., Richmond, Va.

My dear Sirs:

For twenty years I have been engaged in retailing furniture. On rainy days my partner and I call up some of our friends and invite them down to a little poker game.

In this melange of our selection there happened to be a fellow by the name of Austine—a tobacco dealer. This fellow Austine was a most consistent loser—but losing never seemed to affect his morale.

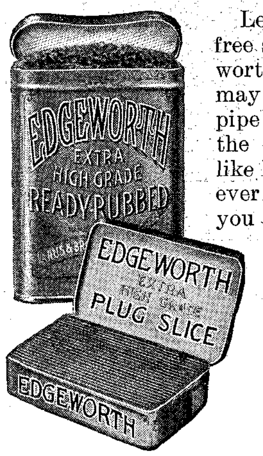
His conduct became a study with me. My winning and losing moods were reflected in my actions. When winning I was the good fellow. When losing I was the grouch. All this time I noticed Mr. Austine, the tobacco dealer, sitting back unperturbed, pulling away on his pipe—contented—at peace with the world—winning or losing.

Finally I put the matter up to Mr. Austine for a solution. He said, "Major (my poker title by brevet), there is no mystery to that—my contentment is due to the tobacco I smoke. When I need a friend in poker or business—Edgeworth has never failed me. It carries contentment in every draw—whether the cards run good or bad."

The next time I visited the Mason Corner Tobacco Shop I purchased some of this Edgeworth. It has made a new man out of me. I can look them in the face and smile—smile—smile whether they run good or bad.

Sincerely,

W. H. Doughty.



Let us send you free samples of Edgeworth so that you may put it to the pipe test. If you like the samples, you'll like Edgeworth wherever and whenever you buy it, for it never changes in quality.

Write your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 28 S. 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

We'll be grateful for the name and address of your tobacco dealer, too, if you care to add them.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidors holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

[*On your radio—tune in on WRVA, Richmond, Va.—the Edgeworth station. Wave length 256 meters.*]

COLLEGE-STUDENT DRINKING SINCE PROHIBITION—*Continued*

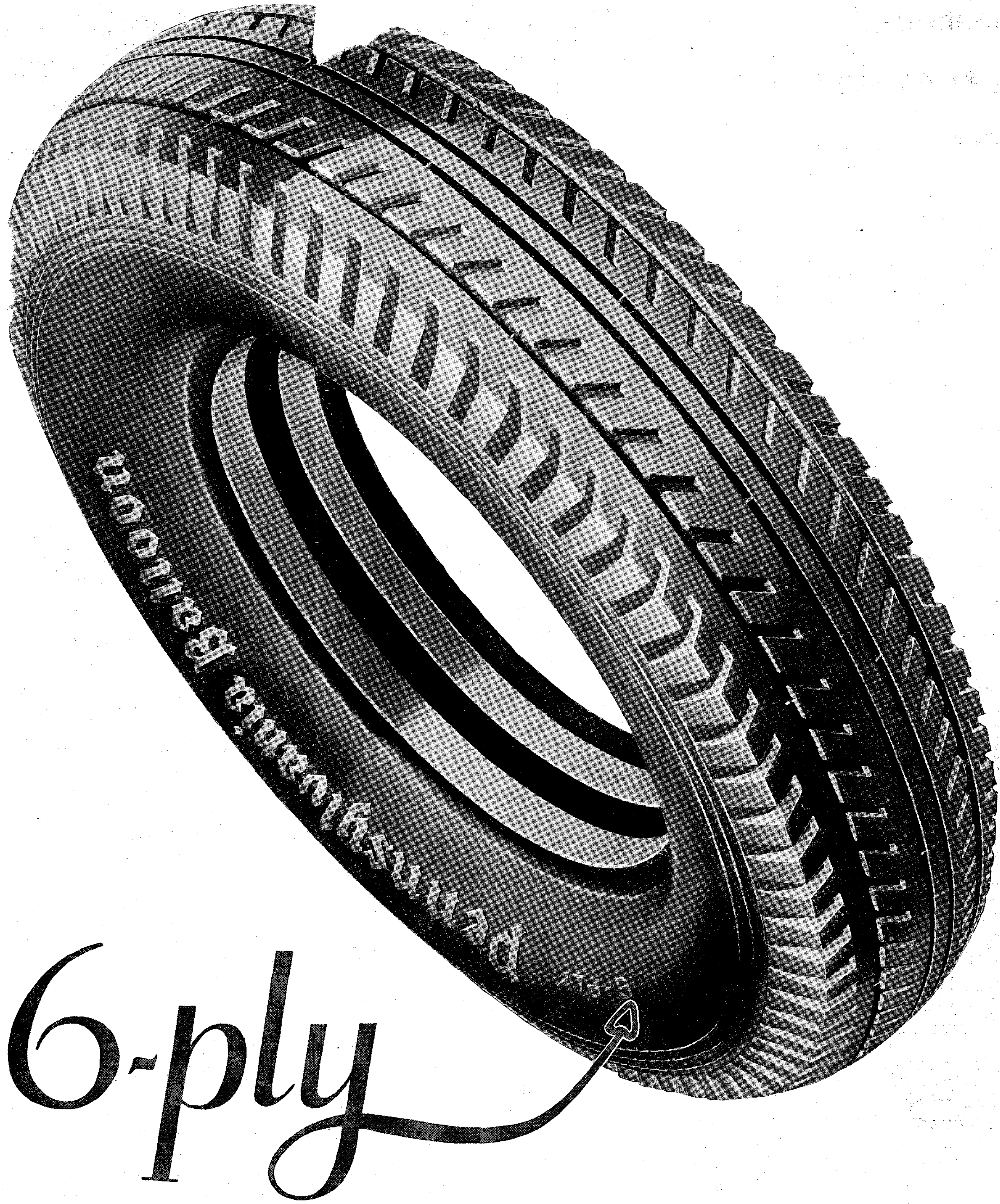
by the Volstead Law in innocent young men, and especially in students," he declares, "is a piece of the basest and most unfounded lying that the devil of alcoholism ever inspired." At the University of Cincinnati "the use of liquor by students is much less than it was before the days of Prohibition," reports President Frederick C. Hicks. Otterbein College has twice as many students as it had before "drinking went out," and President Walter G. Clippenger makes note of the fact that whatever drinking there was would normally be increased by 100 per cent., and he says that all colleges ought to be "sensible enough to figure on the basis of the enormous increase of enrolment since the time of Prohibition." However, drinking at Otterbein has been so insignificant that the authorities scarcely ever concern themselves about it, and as to drinking at large, President Clippenger is "convinced that there is far less drinking than there was before the days of Prohibition." "There has been some drinking among the students," writes President R. M. Hughes of Miami University, "but no more than there was under local option." He is "thoroughly satisfied that the continued enforcement of our present laws will result in the best freedom from intemperance that any country can secure." At Findlay College "the absence of drunkenness among the students is so nearly 100 per cent." that President William Harris Guyer "can recall but one case in the college since the Prohibition Law has gone into effect." All connected with the college are in favor of the Volstead Law, and President Guyer adds: "I travel over the Middle States of our country and find that this is the prevailing opinion among the majority of colleges such as ours that have an enrolment of 500 students or more." President Robert E. Vinson of Western Reserve University "has no hesitancy in saying that the amount of drinking in the colleges in this country which have come under" his "observation since the adoption of Prohibition has been much less than prevailed in the same institutions under the old system." Conditions are still serious, but, on the whole, "are greatly improved, and have grown steadily better, particularly in the last two or three years." At Wittenberg College drinking "has decreased since Prohibition," writes President Ross Miller, and President Edward L. Parsons of Marietta College says that Prohibition "has greatly reduced dissipation" there and in the body of youth at large.

The liquor question is not a "burning one" at John Carroll University, but President M. J. Boylan's observation otherwise leads him "to think that there is more liquor trouble among young people than previous to the Volstead Law." He fears the situation "is complex and difficult of disentanglement." Not so with President C. F. Wishart of the College of Wooster, who is convinced "that except among the sons of the very rich, drinking has declined among college students since Prohibition went into effect." There are few rich students at Wooster, and there drinking is "practically negligible." Referring to his own college days in Illinois, President Wishart says that "after athletic meets quite a proportion of the student body in many of the best institutions were riproariously drunk." Now, he says: "I believe much of the talk about student drinking is deliberately planned and heavily financed propaganda. And it is my opinion that an overwhelming majority of college presidents would vote for the retention of the dry law."

Oklahoma registers decreased drinking, according to two reports. This decrease is reported at Phillips University, where, says President I. N. McCash, "there is a unanimous sentiment among the students in favor of the enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment and an intelligent appreciation of the benefits accruing therefrom to human society through this fundamental law of our Republic." From the University of Oklahoma, President W. B. Bizzell writes that he is "convinced that drinking among college students has declined since Prohibition became effective." His impressions are based on observations in both Texas and Oklahoma, and he is "thoroughly satisfied that the number of students who drink has greatly declined, and certainly the evils so prevalent among college and university students before the Prohibition Amendment was passed and that were directly traceable to strong drink have also greatly declined." He adds: "I am convinced also that sentiment in this section of the country among college students against drinking is much stronger than ever before. It is true that there is more discussion about drinking among college students than ever before, but I am convinced that this is an evidence that the sentiment against drinking is increasing."

Similar opinion is voiced by the heads of two West Virginia institutions. President James F. Allen of Davis and Elkins College thinks also that if the observer would confine his remarks to what he has actually seen, "reports would conclusively show that the Prohibition laws have been very effective except in certain centers of our population." "With 3,051 students enrolled this year at West Virginia University," writes President Frank B. Trotter, "we are not having anything near the amount of trouble in handling the drinking question that we had ten or twelve years ago with less than one-third that number of students. . . . I welcome Prohibition and rely on it eventually to do away with the liquor business entirely."

The last of the Middle West States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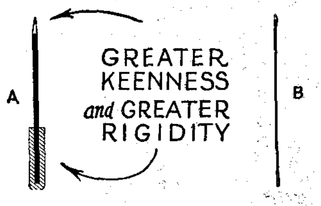

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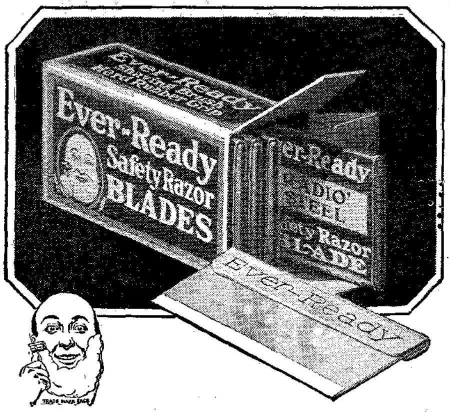
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COLLEGE-STUDENT DRI SINCE PROHIBITION—*Contin*

represented in this poll—Wisconsin—brings us some interesting testimony—and a tribute to the student body of to-day. President Henry W. Wriston of Lawrence College has "not the slightest hesitation in saying that there is less drinking." He adds, however: "I do believe that students drink at different times. There used to be less drinking at dances and more on other occasions." He does not doubt that drinking has increased among the girls, but to attribute this to Prohibition seems to him "fantastic." At Beloit College students in whose judgment he has every confidence, reports President Irving Maurer, "say that the use of liquor by students has had a steady decline in the past few years." President Alfred E. Whitford of Milton College sees no perceptible change among students there, because of the strict rule against liquor, and he says: "Practically no secret drinking among students exists. While I have noticed a slight evidence of the spirit of bravado on the part of some students, yet I think the general attitude of the students is as wholesome and thoughtful as it ever was."

President Silas Evans of Ripon College admits the difficulty of making a careful statement as to drinking in colleges, saying of the presidents, "their sense of loyalty may well prejudice their scientific judgment." He notes that there has been a less careful observance of the conventions "and in some particulars what have been called the fundamental moralities" by students, "but he is confident, however, that "when the clearing-up stage is over, we have in our college youth of America to-day a finer basis for character and the establishment of life values than ever before. The sanctions about sobriety and drinking are looser. The students discuss this question in a more academic way, with a larger claim to freedom of opinion. In this they reflect the popular debate and newspaper judgments in the matter." However, he is persuaded through conference with trustworthy student reporters, as well as with disinterested observers, "that the situation on Ripon College's campus in reference to drink has immensely improved in the last few years."

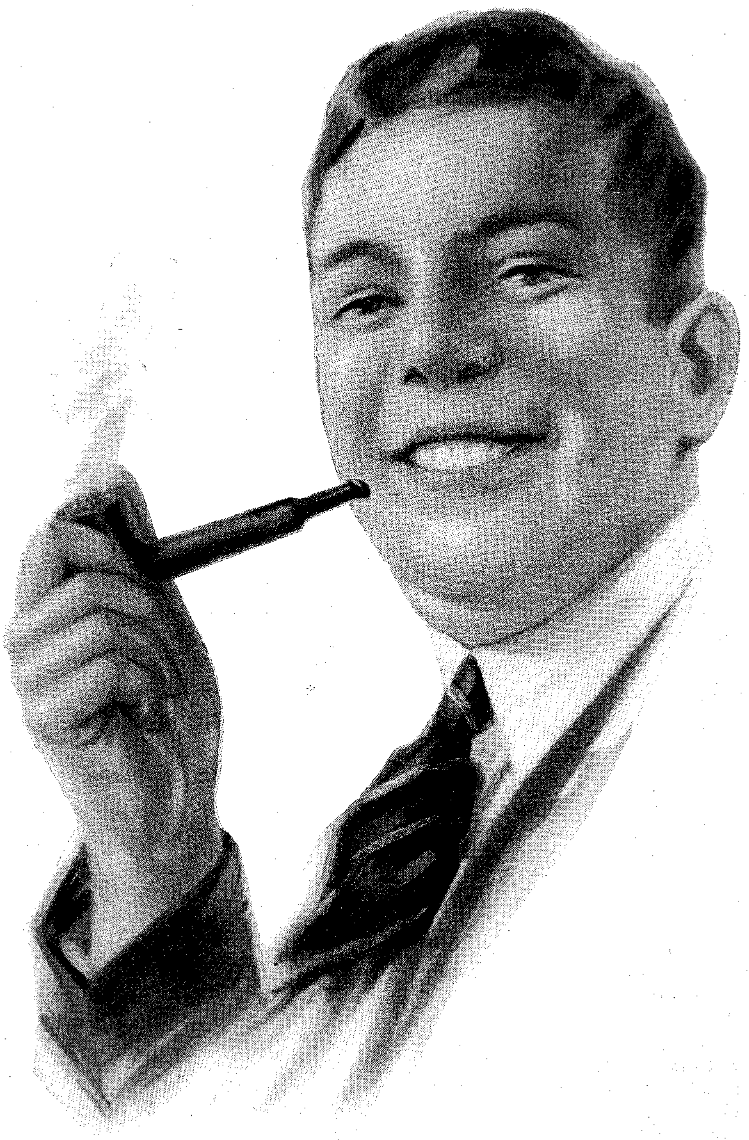
FAR WESTERN STATES

Bunching together Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, the two Dakotas, Oregon, Washington, and Utah into a group of Far Western States, we find in them, too, that student sentiment is strongly for law observance in regard to Prohibition. It is modified somewhat, as elsewhere, by the spirit of daredeviltry with which adolescence is wont to taste of forbidden fruit. "A marked decrease in the amount of drinking" is reported at the University of Arizona by President Cloyd H. Marvin,

e-growing California presents a drink problem, a reductic use of liquor. President Ray Lyma Wilbur of Stanford University says tha the liquor problem "is about one-tenth what it was" during his student days there and he remarks that the "magnification" of infractions of the Prohibition Law "has given a false and exaggerated picture." In the five years he has been at Occidenta College President Remsen D. Bird has ne witnessed any public drinking at colle affairs, and says: "The contrast betwee Occidental College and conditions in own undergraduate days in an Easte institution is very striking indeed." A the College of the Pacific "drinking bo and parties decrease each year," accord to President Tully C. Knowles, and Acti President E. J. Juqua of Pomona Colle says that drinking has not been a seriou problem there, and that "if there has been change in any direction it has been for th better." Of course, the liquor problem not presented itself at California Christi College, Los Angeles, but President Arth Braden has had opportunity to obser the effects at the State University acro the street, and it is his "candid opinio that there is much less drinking th than there was among students during own student days in a "great universi in the East."

Three replies from Colorado repor decreased drinking, tho President Geor Norlin of the University of Colorado say it "is more demoralizing. There is a smart-Aleck attitude toward the law, which is not peculiar to students." At the State Agricultural College "the situation improved materially after State-wide Prohibition, and has continued to improve under national Prohibition. "There is joking about Prohibition," says President Charles A. Lory, "and a certain dare-devil spirit among some who glory in support of wet propaganda. But student sentiment as a whole favors Prohibition." Drinking has not been a problem at the Colorado Woman's College, of course, but, as he has observed it, "drinking has done untold damage to the standards of scholarship and morals in the educational institutions of the country," says President Robert H. Lynn; "and Prohibition has been helping to solve the problem."

There is a certain amount of drinking, but nothing like as much as there was formerly, says President Alfred Atkinson of Montana State College, and it is his "deliberate judgment that it has definitely decreased." President E. J. Klemme of Intermountain Union College declares that drinking parties are much less frequent now than under the open saloon, and that "the only reason we find more mention made of it is because it is the exception rather than the rule." While he affirms that drinking among college men has greatly decreased, President C. H. Clapp of Montana State University says that such drinking



Turn on the sunshine!

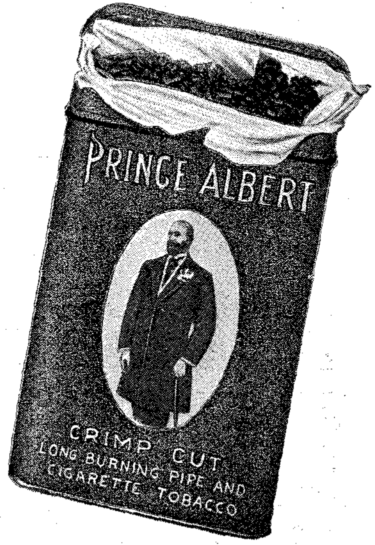
WHEN problems press and your spirits slip over into the minus column, tie a tin to trouble — a tidy red tin of Prince Albert! Tamp a load of this really friendly tobacco into the bowl of your jimmy-pipe and light up. Watch the sun crash through the clouds with every perfect puff!

For a fact, Men, you're in clover when you pick P. A. for a pal. When that cool, comforting smoke comes curling up the stem, troubles take French leave. P. A. can't bite your tongue or parch your throat, no matter how fast you feed it. The Prince Albert process won't let it.

You sure will enjoy P. A. Cool as a Laplander's lap. Sweet as apple cider, fresh from the country. Fragrant as spring blossoms. One pipe-load invites another. And . . . you can hit P. A. from morning till midnight and it won't hit back. Prince Albert is great tobacco.

Before you reach this paragraph, you ought to be halfway to that nearby smoke-shop where they hand out P. A. sunshine in the familiar red tins. If you haven't started yet, get going. Don't put off till tomorrow what you can smoke today. Turn on the sunshine . . . now!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



PRINCE ALBERT

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COLLEGE-STUDENT DRINKING SINCE PROHIBITION—*Continued*

as there is "seems to be more harmful, as it is done in small and often in mixed groups." He thinks, too, that "drinking among very young women has increased enough so as to be somewhat alarming, but is confined to a small percentage of those who are so ambitious socially as to be unwilling to count the cost."

The same thread is picked up in the two Dakotas. Frank J. Webb, secretary to the President of the University of North Dakota, and President B. H. Kroege, of Jamestown College, North Dakota, agree that drinking among students is on the decline. Four South Dakota institutions repeat the story. President Fred G. Boughton says that Sioux Falls College has never had to contend with the drink evil, and that there "is no drinking now." There is no habitual drinking at Yankton College, reports President George W. Nash, and "cases of discipline on this point are rare." At Dakota Wesleyan University there was very little drinking prior to Prohibition, and since, says President E. D. Kohlstedt, it has been reduced to a "practically negligible minimum," and President C. W. Pugsley says that "the situation has been greatly improved by the passage of the Prohibition Law" at South Dakota College.

Four Oregon institutions agree that John Barleycorn is practically friendless in that State, and President Carl G. Doney of Willamette University says that the decrease in drinking since Prohibition went into effect "has been amazingly gratifying." Moreover, President Doney thinks that there has been "too much saber rattling on the part of the loose-minded and appetite-controlled booze advocates." Youth is not degenerate, he asserts. Rather, "our students have more sense, a finer poise, and a richer purpose than their parents." There has been no marked change at Pacific College, because there was "almost absolutely no drinking before Prohibition," says President Levi T. Pennington, and a similar situation obtains at Reed College, as reported by President Norman K. Coleman. President Leonard W. Riley affirms that drinking has very greatly decreased at Linfield College, and his observations in "practically all the Northern States from the Atlantic to the Pacific" convince him that the number of intoxicated men he has seen since Prohibition is so small as not to be worth his while to mention.

The State of Washington has had Prohibition so long "that most college students have never been acquainted with the saloon," writes President Stephen B. L. Penrose of Whitman College. He adds: "Student sentiment does not approve of drinking, and alumni meetings do not practise it. Life on the campus is sane and wholesome in consequence." At the College of Puget Sound, says President Edward H. Todd, "the condition among the students is better relative to intoxicating liquors than at any time in its history." And it is President Todd's conviction, based upon observation of students for a number of years, "that the assertion that students will be driven to drink by Prohibition is a slander upon the good name of college students." There was formerly some drinking at the State College of Washington, and a limited number of men drank heavily, according to President E. O. Holland; but, he writes, "with the passage of the Volstead Law, there seems to have been an actual decrease in the number of students drinking, even tho the number of men students has more than doubled." He is "sure that the percentage of men students indulging in liquor is much smaller proportionately than in the pre-Volstead days." He is convinced, too, that the great majority of the students are in favor of national Prohibition, saying that "85 or 90 per cent. of the women have this attitude and that at least 75 per cent. of the men hold the same view."

Utah concludes the Western polls, and from Brigham Young University, that State, President F. S. Harris writes that he does not have one case of intoxication a year in a student body of more than 1,300. "One wild party," he says, "makes a lot more sensation now than it ever did." From observation made in traveling he informs us: "I do not see 10 per cent. of the drunken men that I saw fifteen years ago. Of course there is drinking going on, but it is usually among the smart Aleck class who do not count for much in the affairs of the world after all."

SOUTHERN STATES

'Way down in Dixie, the land of cotton blossom and conservatism, where Modernism has not effaced the fundamental virtues and Fundamentalism, tho disputed, still dominates the countryside, Prohibition appears to have taken deep root and to be regarded, as a Georgia jurist has put it, as the greatest piece of legislation since the Ten Commandments. This—and we are judging solely by the replies to THE LITERARY DIGEST'S questionnaire sent in by college heads—holds good not only in and near the great marts of trade and the centers of economic and social progress, but in centers near where moonshining was, if it is not now, regarded as licit and much less than a dollar was good for a drunk. One of the chief prophets of Modernism has anathematized the South as the "Bible Belt" of the nation. But the term is accepted by a large body of Southerners as an honorable title. At all events, the mint julep, with which the Southerner was wont to slake his daily thirst in the long summer afternoons and which he invariably proffered his guest after the dogwood bloomed and before the pippins fell in the fall, and the eggnog, which

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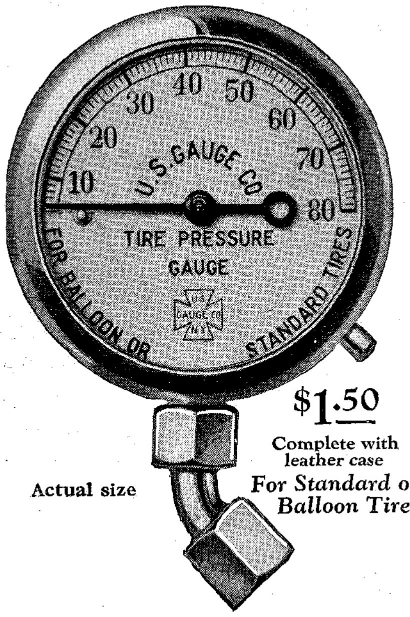

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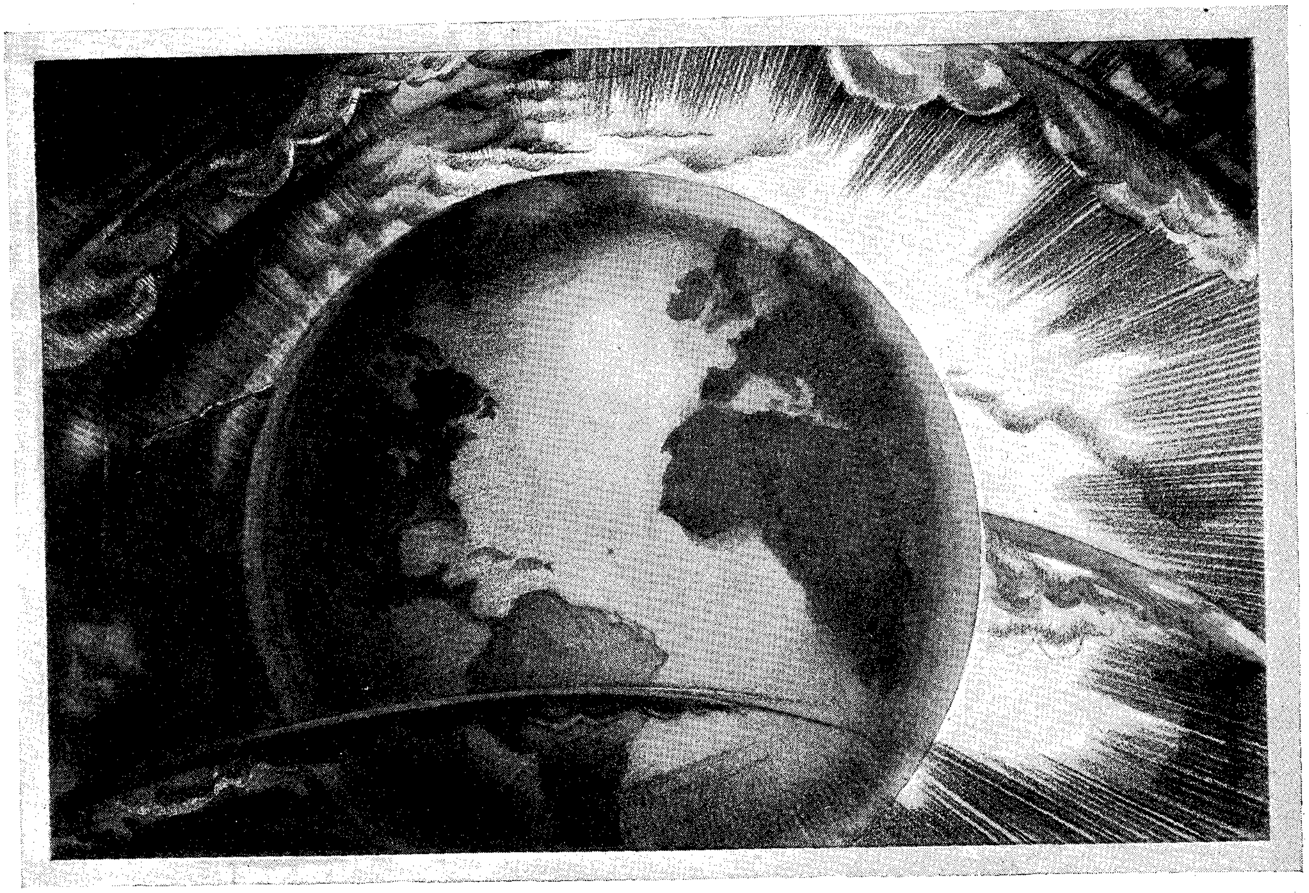

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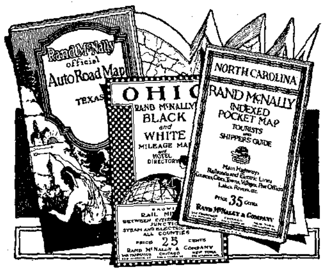
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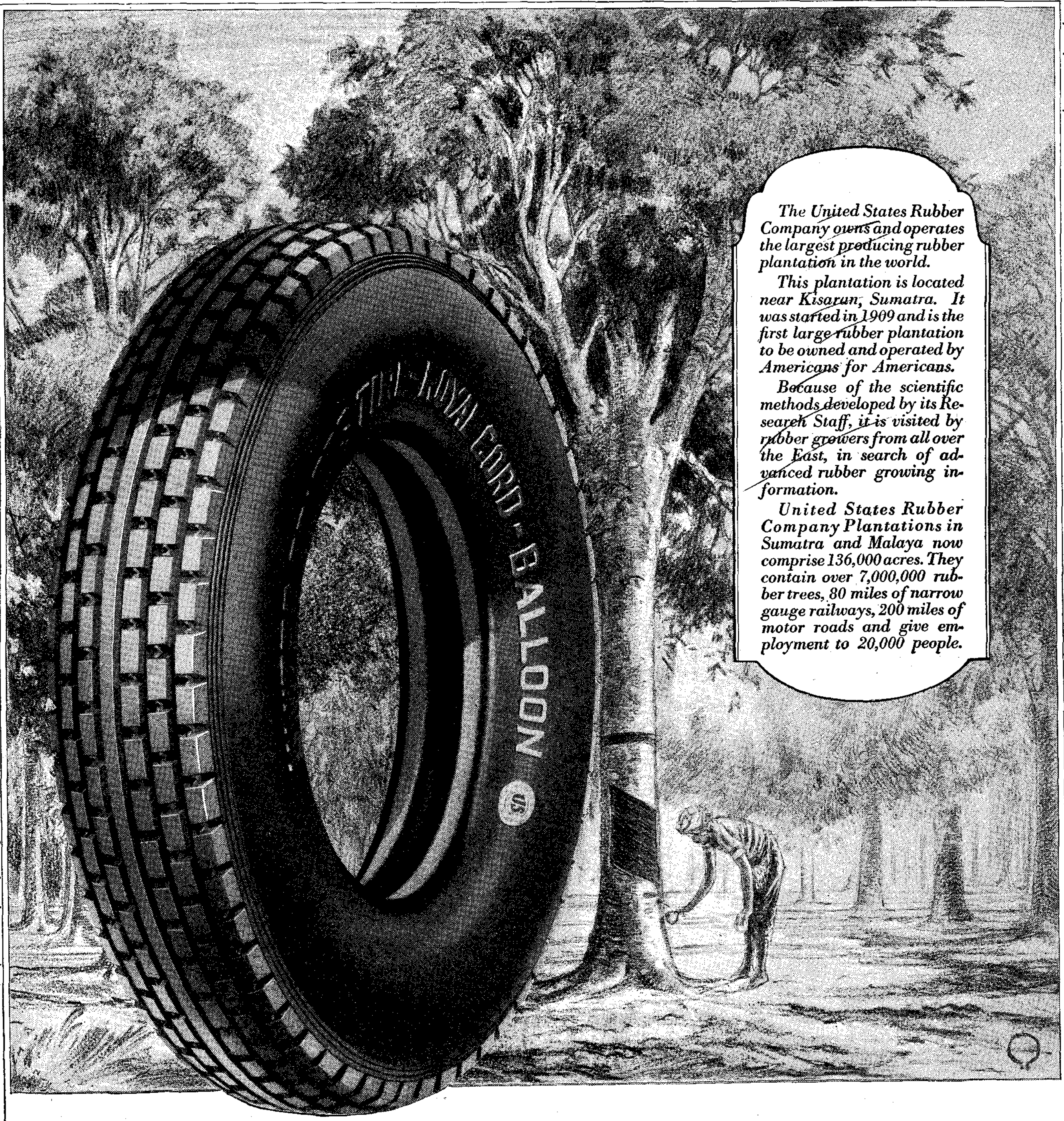
UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES



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This plantation is located near Kisarun, Sumatra. It was started in 1909 and is the first large rubber plantation to be owned and operated by Americans for Americans.

Because of the scientific methods developed by its Research Staff, it is visited by rubber growers from all over the East, in search of advanced rubber growing information.

United States Rubber Company Plantations in Sumatra and Malaya now comprise 136,000 acres. They contain over 7,000,000 rubber trees, 80 miles of narrow gauge railways, 200 miles of motor roads and give employment to 20,000 people.

What is a Real Tire Test?

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

Questions and Answers that may be News to You
By a Tire Engineer of the United States Rubber Company

Question—With 20,000,000 cars running in America, does not the experience of users largely take the place of factory tests?

Answer—On the contrary. The very fact that motor transportation is so important in the life of every one imposes an additional obligation for searching tests on the tire manufacturer. The makers of United States Tires do not expect their customers to test their tires for them.

Question—What does the United States Rubber Company Factory test include?

Answer—Everything from the Tree to the finished Tire. Raw materials are tested before they go into the tires, and the finished tires are tested in the Company's laboratories and on the Company's road test cars, trucks and buses. They are also watched in actual commercial service.

Question—What do these tests prove?

Answer—The material tests insure the quality of material used. The laboratory and road tests of complete tires "prove up" the correctness of manufacturing processes.

Question—What raw materials are tested?

Answer—Cotton cord, which furnishes the strength and flexibility of the tire; rubber, which binds the various parts of the tire together and forms the tread or wearing surface; compounding ingredients, which we mix with the rubber to give it the necessary qualities; and, steel wire, which is used in making the beads of the tire.

Question—What tests are made on the cord?

Answer—Cord going into the manufacture of Web Cord for United States Tires is tested for strength, stretch, size, twist, ply, length of staple, and freedom from imperfections.

Question—What tests are made on Rubber?

Answer—Even though the quality and uniformity of Sprayed Rubber is controlled by the processes used on our plantations in the Far East, every shipment received at our factories is again tested for uniformity and also, after mixing with sulphur, it is tested for its rate of vulcanization, its tensile strength and stretch.

Question—What tests are made of compounding ingredients?

Answer—Compounding ingredients are tested to determine their purity and uniformity. They are practically all in powder form and even the degree of fineness to which they have been ground is tested.

Question—What tests are made on Steel Wire?

Answer—Steel wire is given a chemical analysis to determine whether it meets our specifications, and it is also tested for tensile strength and elongation.

Question—Are United States Tires tested alongside of other makes?

Answer—Yes. These tests are conducted daily in our laboratories and on our road test vehicles.

Question—What is the object of these competitive tests?

Answer—To maintain the *superiority* of our design and construction.

Question—Does the fact that a large number of tires of a certain design and construction have given satisfactory service obviate the necessity for further tests on tires of the same kind?

Answer—No. Vehicle design and use, and road conditions are constantly changing. Tires that gave excellent satisfaction ten years ago are obsolete today in design and construction.

Question—How does the United States Rubber Company keep abreast of these constantly changing conditions?

Answer—It has a corps of factory trained technical experts in different sections of the country, continually checking the service our tires are rendering under actual operating conditions.

Question—Do all companies test their tires in this way?

Answer—Most all companies make tests of some sort. Very few, if any, carry them to the extent that they are carried by the United States Rubber Company.

United States Rubber Company

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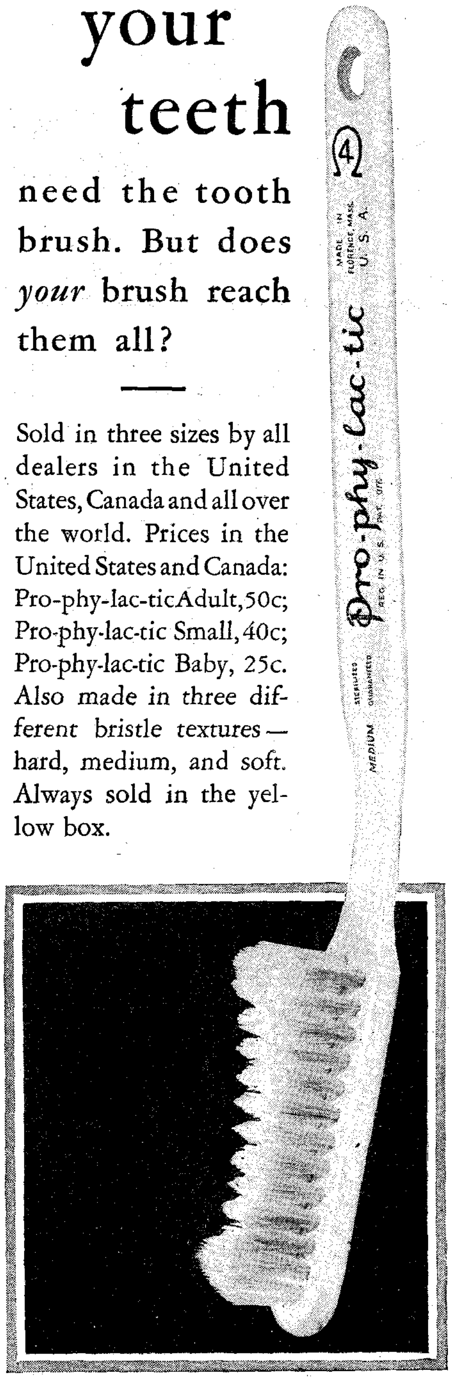


COLLEGE-STUDENT DRINKING SINCE PROHIBITION—*Continued*

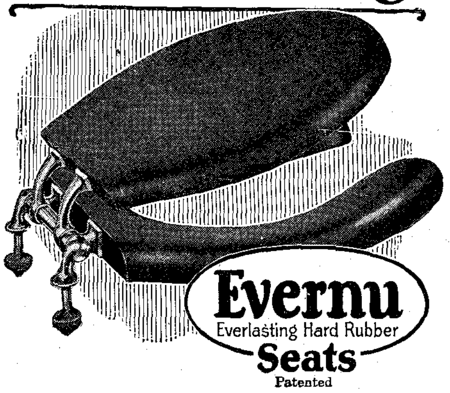
afforded him cheer during Christmas and the holiday season, have gone, or are going, with the buggy and the hay ride.

If the college heads speak truly, the mint julep and eggnog will soon be known no more. The frost is off the glass and the cherry is on the tree. The bowl which once flowed with rhetoric, fond recollection and faint regret is now filled with nuts and fruit, which contain no conversation. Thus, we are led to believe, have their own and the National Prohibition Laws changed the old order and set a new one on the ways. The South has changed in many respects, not more, perhaps, than in departing from the method with which it welcomed and sped the parting guest and in which it regaled itself as occasion and season required. A new state has crept upon us. Cotton is still king, the Colonel still smokes, and chews a little; but, we are led to believe, he and his sons have given up their Bourbon.

To begin alphabetically, we take up Alabama. President George H. Denny of the University of Alabama writes that "there is less drinking each year," and that he regards "the change for the better as little short of revolutionary." He would, he says, "regard any compromise of the question looking to a return of the old days as a national tragedy." From Mrs. J. M. McCoy, President of Athens College, comes a most emphatic endorsement of Prohibition, resulting from 25,000 miles of annual travel as an administrative official of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. She registers her convictions in these words:

> "Prohibition has been the cause of the greatest economic, social, and educational advance the South has ever had. There is a great deal of bootlegging in the poorer hill country where poor corn is the chief crop, and where money is very scarce;—there has always been bootlegging in the mountainous sections and the hill country of the South. Here are some of the benefits that I think are to be traced directly or indirectly to Prohibition:
>
> "1. Wonderful improvement in living conditions in the homes of humble people, especially the small farmer and artizan.
>
> "2. Amazing increase in school attendance and in the quality of educational privileges.
>
> "3. Much more money spent in legitimate business, in the purchase of clothing, furniture, and instruments for making happier homes, such as victrolas, pianos, radios, and automobiles.
>
> "4. Vastly improved health conditions evidenced in the better nourishment of children of small farmers, both white and black, and a more industrious citizenship.
>
> "5. Better tilled farms, better kept stock, fewer neighborhood feuds and fence-line murders, cleaner, more wholesome living conditions, more young people in college, and more old people living out their span of years in quiet and contentment.
>
> "With reference to the drinking of

Everlasting



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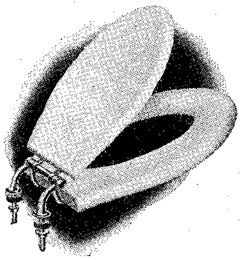

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young people, I discover that the children of the rich in their adolescent years sometimes carry hip-pocket flasks. This used to be confined to boys only;—now I find an occasional girl who indulges in a private flask. This sort of thing is not widely prevalent. I do not know a young college woman, and I know thousands of them, who has ever become intoxicated in any college social affair. I do not know one young college woman, and I know thousands of them, who makes a habit of drinking or who carries a flask, who would not face expulsion if she so indulged.

"The children of the rich may be in danger of falling victims to bootleggers, but the children of the great mass of respectable Americans have the best chance for sober, happy, decent lives that any generation of young people have ever enjoyed."

"The contrast between conditions in the college with regard to drinking now, as compared with the old saloon days," writes President John C. Dawson, of Howard College, Birmingham, "is very striking. Formerly one of the gravest problems in discipline was the question of drinking. There is absolutely no question that Prohibition has worked well in the city of Birmingham and Howard College." President Guy E. Snavely of Birmingham-Southern College has not seen one instance of drinking in a student body numbering nearly 1,000, and adds that, as far as he can see, "the infractions of the Prohibition Law are not more numerous, if as great, as the breaking of any other of the laws on the statute books of the State or Nation." Naturally there is no drinking at the Woman's College of Alabama, but President Walter B. Agnew reports from general observation: "When one compares conditions among students under the old régime with present-day conditions, I do not see how he could contend seriously that Prohibition has not worked a remarkable reform among the youth." He believes, moreover: "Any one acquainted with our American history must say that there never has been a time when we have had such remarkable leadership for all that is highest and best among the college youth, as is indicated by the largely attended and enthusiastic gatherings of college men and women at Indianapolis, Louisville, Chicago, Memphis and smaller but significant groups in the various States of the Union. It seems to the writer that it is no exaggeration to say that the movement amounts almost to a crusade." President F. A. Sumner of Talladega College writes that he is "not troubled at the school with the liquor question."

If the "Arkansas Traveler" were to visit the campuses of his native heath to-day, he would see no tipsy students, according to the reports of four college presidents. As one who lives "out in what is commonly denominated the 'backwoods' and the 'Bible Belt,'" President E. B. Tucker of Arkansas College says there is so little drinking among students in his college that it does not make a serious problem, altho "the bootlegger is always active and has to be watched." He doubts that

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Modern dental science now proves teeth seldom are naturally "off color"—simply clouded with a film coat that ordinary dentifrices do not clear off successfully. Clouded teeth now are given sparkling whiteness, and one's whole appearance thus often changed.

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Dental science now traces scores of tooth and gum troubles to a germ-laden film that forms on teeth. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel it—a slippery, viscous coating that covers them.

That film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. And that is why your teeth look "off color," dingy and noticeably unattractive.

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Largely on dental advice, the world has turned to this new method.

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It accomplishes two important things at once. Removes that film, then firms the gums.

A few days' use will prove its power beyond all doubt. Send the coupon. Clip it now before you forget and mail at once.

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COLLEGE-STUDENT DRINKING SINCE PROHIBITION—*Continued*

any known power could force liquor back on his State, and says: "Down in this section of the country there is no argument among educators over the Prohibition question. We have tasted and seen that it is good." Little drinking occurred at the University of Arkansas before Prohibition, and there has been little drinking since, says President J. C. Futrall, while President J. W. H. Reynolds of Hendrix College believes "that whenever the State and national governments get in earnest about the business of enforcing Prohibition, we will not have such a spectacle as Chicago and other points are now presenting to the nation." Taking up the cudgels for "maligned" youth, President Charles E. Dicken of Ouachita College writes:

> "In my judgment the 'hip-pocket flask' and 'cocktail parties' are more akin to propaganda than fact. The idea that boys and girls of this day are running wild on the question of Prohibition and the question of morals in general is utterly false and the press of our day is doing serious injury to the civilization of to-morrow by the continuance of any such propaganda. It is a propaganda being used by both sides of the question. There is far less drinking to-day among students and the youth in general than there has ever been, and it is my judgment that there will be continued improvement under an honest effort to enforce the law."

From Florida President Lincoln Hulley of John B. Stetson University writes that "the advent of Prohibition has reduced drinking in the city of DeLand and among the college students in Florida."

Georgia college heads are unanimous in replying that student drinking is on the decline, and they hail Prohibition as a saving statute. Among these are President Charles M. Snelling, Dean and Acting Chancellor of the University of Georgia; President Frank E. Jenkins of Piedmont College, and W. E. Thompson, President of LaGrange College, who says: "We are training a generation of young people whose attitude toward drinking is vastly different from that held by the young people of twenty-five years ago." He adds, however: "There are still, as doubtless there will always be, some young folk who for the sake of appearing 'smart' and through sheer bravado carry pocket flasks and drink therefrom." Bessie Tift College has no drinking problem, being an institution for young women; but President Aquila Chamlee is convinced from general observation that "we have a small fraction of drinking to-day as compared with that during the days of legalized liquor traffic." "There is practically no drinking among the students" at Paine College (colored), reports President Ray S. Tomlin. Drinking at the Georgia School of Technology has declined, writes President M. L. Brittain, and such drinking as occurs "is almost entirely confined to the

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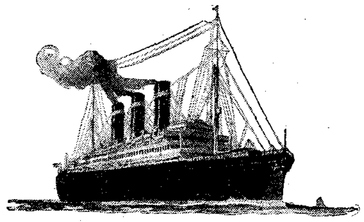

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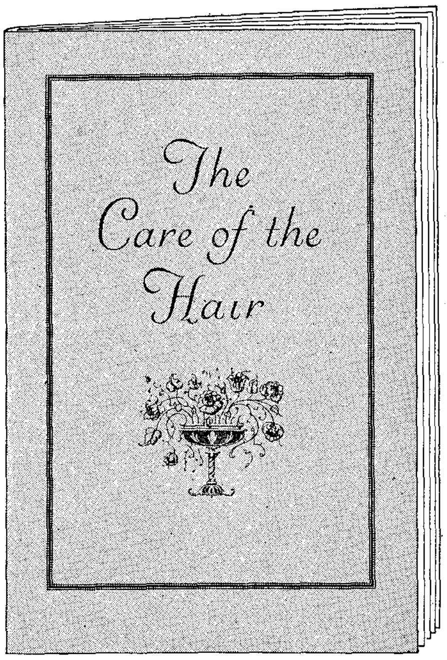
members of the so-called 'social set'." But the great majority of the men at Georgia Tech. "are more free from the drinking vice than ever before." President James R. McCain of Agnes Scott College (women) records: "So far as my experience goes, the moral tone of both young men and young women in this section is higher than it has ever been, I feel confident also that from the economic side Prohibition has made possible the going to college of scores, hundreds and even thousands who would not otherwise have been able to do it."

In Kentucky, once as famous for its distilleries as it is for its blue grass and horses, we find the same general opinion, judging by the replies. President L. R. Akers of Asbury College is profoundly convinced "that in the average college of America conditions are immeasurably better since the advent of Prohibition than before." There are sporadic affairs in which the hip flask occurs, but "young America, for the most part, is growing up sober, notwithstanding the loud outcry of the wet propagandists who are determined to bring back John Barleycorn whether or not." "Drinking in Berea College is very rare," writes President William J. Hutchins, and he adds: "In the mountains there is a current saying that money made by moonshining never did a family any good. Liquor making, liquor selling, and liquor drinking are as a rule the activities of the 'sorry' group of the community. All three can be controlled and well-nigh eliminated if the officers, who seldom lack courage, are certain that they will be backed by the courts." Drinking does not occur at Kingswood Holiness College, and, writes President C. G. Taylor, "the entire school, with scarcely an exception, is in sympathy with Prohibition." Reporting a great decrease in drinking over that of thirty-five years ago, President R. Ames Montgomery of Center College, famous for its all-conquering, praying football team of a few years ago, writes: "I believe the college man of to-day is far superior in sobriety and self-control than he is represented to be." The small amount of drinking that occurred at Union College is "even less now," reports President E. T. Franklin. It would be too much to contend that intoxication among the students has completely disappeared, says President A. D. Harmon of Transylvania College, but his observation is that it has greatly lessened, and he criticizes those who "play up any liquor debauchery and attribute it to the Eighteenth Amendment," which he regards "as the greatest social experiment ever tried out." From the University of Kentucky, President Frank L. McVey writes: "The University has had fewer disciplinary cases for drinking than it had in the pre-Volstead rs, tho there has been some increase in nking during the past two years." But ays "there is a decided change for the better since Prohibition." President D. C.


The Care of the Hair

Dandruff

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Too dry hair

Too oily hair

Both these wrong conditions are usually due to faulty activity of the oil glands of the scalp. You will find authoritative treatments for both Oily Hair and Dry Hair in "The Care of the Hair." *See pages* 10 *and* 12

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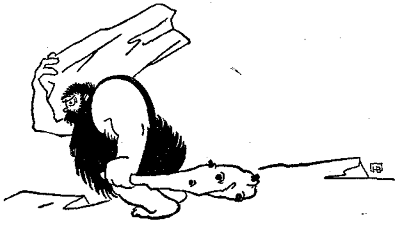
COLLEGE-STUDENT DRINKING SINCE PROHIBITION—*Continued*

Hull of Kentucky Wesleyan College tells an interesting story in confirmation of his view that there is less drinking among college students now than there was before the Volstead Law. He made a railway trip from Winchester to Jackson, seat of Breathitt County, which newspaper readers will recall as having played a spectacular part in Kentucky history. The conductor sat beside the college president for the greater part of the ride into the Kentucky mountains, and said to Mr. Hull: "Anybody who thinks there is as much drinking under national Prohibition as there was before hasn't been a railway conductor." However, while he reports very little drinking among his students both before and since Prohibition, President Michael Jaglowicz of St. Mary's College says, "there have been cases, rather exceptional, especially on Commencement days and when the students leave for their Christmas holidays, when discipline is necessarily somewhat relaxed, when bootleggers peddled their wares and were ever ready to furnish students with poisoned liquor. This was an unheard of thing in ante-Prohibition days."

Further south, Louisiana College has less drinking under Prohibition than before, altho it has never experienced much trouble along this line, reports President C. Cottingham, and he thinks that not 10 per cent. of the students would favor repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. At Straight College, which is in New Orleans, and is under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, Prohibition has had little effect one way or the other, because its students have never been in the habit of drinking, but President J. P. O'Brien assumes that "the general effect has been wholesome in that it has decidedly improved the environment. I believe," he says further, "that New Orleans is better off without an open saloon, altho the city is not supposed to be as dry as it might be, and I suspect the families of our students are better off because not only New Orleans but the towns and cities of the South generally are without open saloons."

In Maryland, which is ranked among those States which would incline to a modification of the Volstead Law, we come upon a sharp difference of opinion, the only significant difference in the long roll of the South, it being observed that Maryland is arbitrarily placed in that category for the purposes of this poll. Sentiment at Johns Hopkins, a graduate institution, one of the great medical centers of the country, finds against Prohibition. President Frank J. Goodnow placed the question before the Dean of the undergraduate department, Dr. Joseph S. Ames, who gives it as his "judgment that the effect of Prohibition on the student body has been decidedly deleterious." Dr. Ames reports further:

THE mound builders of history are an extinct race.



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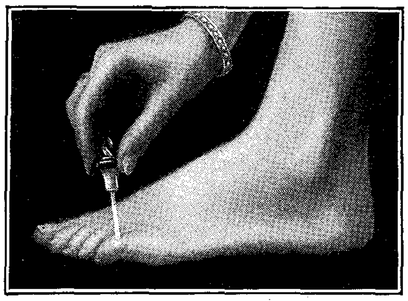

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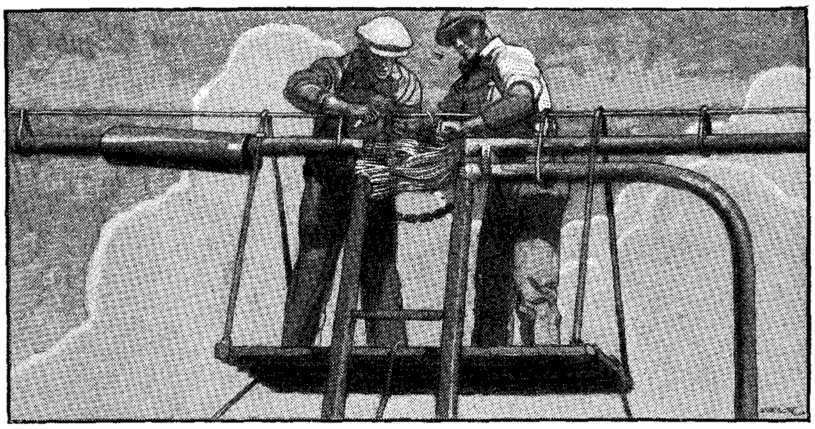
"Before the Prohibition Act, drinking had largely ceased to exist among the students. It was bad form to drink. This condition has changed, and it is now rather a smart thing to do. As a matter of fact, there always has been very little drinking in any way associated with the university. At the present time all the fraternities, with the exception of one, prohibit drinking in the chapter houses. The Student Council sees that there is a minimum of drinking in any way associated with the university. I know, however, through my contacts with the students, that drinking has on the whole increased to a marked degree. There are numerous places near the university where whisky is procurable, and a great deal of it is used."

From Hood College, which enrolls about 500 women, President Joseph H. Apple writes, on the other hand: "I am strongly of the conviction that Prohibition has helped to decrease and in our case to practically eliminate drinking among the student body, and to greatly simplify our arrangements here at the time of college dances. It is not too strong a statement to say that we have practically no problem of drinking among the student body, nor among the young men who come to visit us, and I believe the large majority of our student body would vote against any modification of the Volstead Law." Not long ago, President Apple writes further, the students voted "to indorse a petition for the greater enforcement of law in college communities and quite largely signed one binding themselves to abstain as individuals and to use their influence in favor of law enforcement."

Modificationists would find little favor among the student bodies of Mississippi, to judge by six replies from that State. The students of Whitworth College, writes the Rev. H. G. Hawkins, President, have voted "solidly for the Prohibition Law as it now stands," and President B. M. Walker writes that "the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, faculty and student body, twelve hundred strong, by an overwhelming majority favors no change in the Volstead Law." At Jackson College a vote on modification showed 104 against, and forty-two for modification. From Millsaps College President D. M. Key reports: "It is my opinion and the opinion of our faculty and alumni that drinking among our students is less common than it was a number of years ago." He adds: "In my opinion an occasional spree indulged in by students under Prohibition conditions is not as likely to result in a life of drunkenness as the habitual taking of intoxicants when they are openly on sale." Another who thinks that drinking among students in the South is decreasing is President G. T. Gillespie of Belhaven College, who says: "In the South the effects of Prohibition are too obvious to need argument. Even if Prohibition should be abolished, there is no Southern State that would go back to the open saloon, or any other method of dispensing liquor, wine or beer." President

Joining the wires in a great trunk nerve between New York and Chicago



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The massed multitudes of the modern city can no longer be served by wires strung in the air. We now have telephone cables no bigger than a man's wrist, each containing 2400 thread-like wires, carrying beneath the city streets their millions of spoken messages. Long distance cables overhead and underground connect cities with one another by storm-proof conductors, now being extended into a country-wide network.

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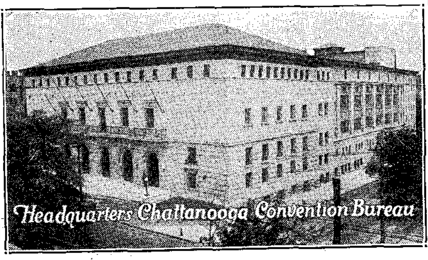
Cordially,

R. L. Park

Manager,

Chattanooga Convention Bureau
Chattanooga, Tennessee



Headquarters Chattanooga Convention Bureau

COLLEGE-STUDENT DRINKING SINCE PROHIBITION—*Continued*

L. T. Lowry of Blue Mountain College also believes that drinking has decreased since Prohibition went into effect.

Prohibition has not debauched the students of five institutions in Missouri. At the University of Missouri, writes President Stratlan D. Brooks, "the evidence would show that it is doubtful that one student in a hundred touches liquor at all. The statement that college students are degenerating under Prohibition has certainly no basis in fact as applied to the University of Missouri or to the University of Oklahoma, the two institutions with which I am familiar." There has never been a drink problem at Central Wesleyan College, a Methodist institution, but Dean Eugene Weiffenbach believes that college youth in general are drinking less than in former years, and in ten years as head of Park College President F. W. Hawley has never known an instance in which a student was accused of drinking. He believes that the student body "would be *unanimously* in favor of Prohibition." Conditions are "markedly better" at Westminster College, and Dean G. B. Swazey writes further: "I can not avoid the conclusion that if this present-day freedom had come in the time of the saloon the results would have been disastrous." Sentiment at Missouri Valley College among students and faculty is decidedly in favor of Prohibition, says President William H. Black. "This does not mean that there are no breaches, but that the student body as such is not involved in excess."

In addition to the statement that the use of intoxicants is on the decline, North Carolina, which, under the stimulus of the late Walter Hines Page, a native son, has spent millions in education, and has come into the van of the Union's wealthiest and most progressive States, presents us with two significant notions—that the assertion that drinking has increased among students is false propaganda, and that the present lawlessness would be infinitely worse if the saloon were still permitted. President W. P. Few of Duke University, formerly Trinity, observes a decrease in his part of the country since Prohibition. As it relates to the body of youth at large, President William J. Martin of Davidson College says it has been of paramount service. This may not be true in the larger centers of population, especially in cities on the seacoast or border line, he admits, underscoring the word "may"; but even in these cities he wonders what the situation would be if the saloon were still the vogue and young people had arrived at the stage of mind with regard to liberty and license they now have. He writes:

"It is my impression that things would be infinitely worse. There is only this drawback to the practical workings of Prohibition, as I see it—this does not apply to the amount of drinking—that, as at present administered, there is a rather wide-spread disregard of law. This grows out of at least two things: that the youth of our country especially, and our people generally, are more lawless than at any time during the last half century, and that our courts are not treating the lawbreakers with the severity the situation demands."

President Martin is assured that the great rural population is better off under Prohibition than it was under the saloon, and in regard to the local situation "there is no question of the improvement of conditions under Prohibition." He thinks we should not be disturbed by student expression on the subject, since "it is natural for the red-blooded young men of our colleges to resist all authority which they, themselves, do not impose," and because, he feels, when they are called on to vote on the question of Prohibition, "a great many make sport of the matter and do not vote their real sentiments." So far as his observations go, President Raymond Binford of Guilford College "is thoroughly convinced that all the statements concerning the increase of drinking amongst our young people are absolutely false." There is some drinking among students, admits President P. E. Monroe of Lenoir-Rhyne College; but he believes that "there is very much less drinking in general throughout the Carolinas than before Prohibition went into effect," and he feels sure that the "average young man in Lenoir-Rhyne College is enthusiastically in favor of Prohibition." Meredith College is an institution for young women only; but President Charles E. Brewer says: "Our people in this State are in no humor of going back to saloons or even a State dispensary." President William A. Harper of Elon College, Acting President W. R. Burrell of Chawan College, and President Howard S. Hilley of Atlantic Christian College, speak in favor of Prohibition and its general effect, while President S. B. Turrentine of Greensboro College writes that at a vote taken at his institution only one vote was cast in favor of modification of the Volstead Law.

South Carolina is on the same side of the fence with its sister State—glad that the saloon is gone and calling down a blessing on Prohibition. "In the days of the open saloon," writes President Henry N. Snyder of Wofford College, "the amount of drunkenness was appalling, and much of the time of the faculty was taken up with discipline for drinking among students. And there was no kind of student gathering at which there was not plenty of alcohol of one sort or another. Of course, we know that there is at present too much drinking among college students, but it is certainly, from my experience at least, far less obvious than it used to be." Of course, complete suppression of drinking has never been possible, writes President W. J. McGlothlin of Furman University, "but it has undoubtedly declined in recent years. This year only two cases have come to the attention of the authorities, and in the recent newspaper poll Furman students voted almost solidly for Prohibition." A peculiarly important bit of testimony comes from Benedict College, an institution for negroes, whose president, C. B. Antisdel, writes that since the day Prohibition took effect he has noticed a very marked improvement in the character of students coming to Benedict College. Acknowledging that a high percentage of crime to-day is committed by youth, President Antisdel adds:

> "In this connection let me state that among the negroes there has been a decided decrease in recent years in the number of arrests and consignments to penal institutions. Furthermore, never in the history of the negro race has there been a time when there was as much prosperity as now, as evidenced by the class of students coming to us each year."

Prohibition is a pronounced success in Tennessee colleges, too, according to the evidence presented us, and in that State, too, some of the educators assert that charges that Volsteadism is debauching the youth is baseless propaganda. For instance, Cumberland University, which has a student body of about 800, representing three-fourths of the States in the Union, has little trouble with drinking. The last few years have seen a number of students sent home under a rigorous enforcement of the college rules against drinking, and thereby, writes President John Royal Harris, it has reached the place where it has a "very little liquor problem in the student body." Cumberland University is within thirty miles of Nashville and not much farther from the hill country where illicit distilling is supposed to flourish, so that its evidence is significant. President Harris's duties have carried him to many other institutions and to meetings of their leaders, and his conclusion is "that the drinking of college people is magnified unduly for campaign purposes, as is the vaunted failure of Prohibition everywhere else." "This is a different country entirely from what it was in the olden day under the saloon and license laws," writes President C. O. Gray of Tusculum College. "There is some drinking, we must admit that," he says; "but it is immeasurably less than in former times, and in my best judgment the Volstead Law ought to be enforced more rigidly and more money spent for the carrying out of the present laws in order to give Prohibition a chance to prove itself." There were thirty-two open saloons in Jackson when Prohibition went into effect, writes President H. E. Watters of Union University. "Since then the Prohibition laws have been fairly well enforced," he says, "and, while the student body has increased fourfold, drinking has decreased by more than the same ratio." One light case of drinking attracts more attention

Friendly, *but Friendless*

SICK at heart he watched them go. Last year he was always asked to join this merry group, but now the invitations were becoming fewer and fewer. He touched his face gingerly in miserable speculation. Could it be . . . . ?

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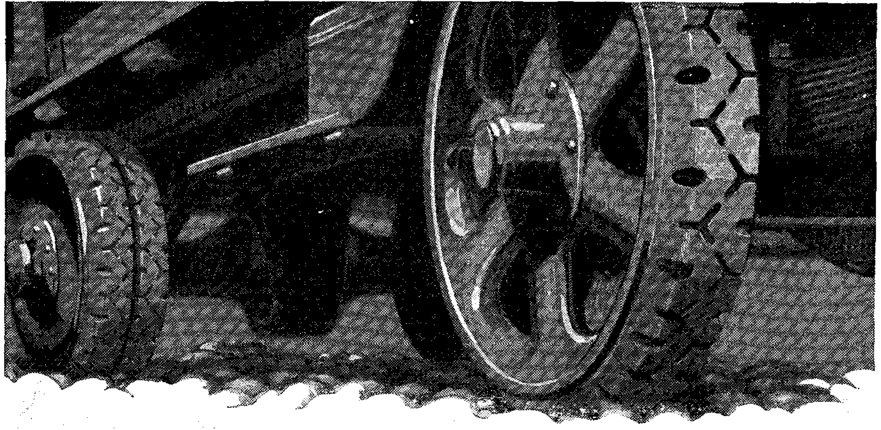

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COLLEGE-STUDENT DRINKING SINCE PROHIBITION—*Continued*

now than a case of heavy drinking attracted in the saloon days, says President Watters, and he thinks "this condition prevails elsewhere and is the reason why many are misjudging the real effects of Prohibition." "In our college," writes President J. F. Lane of Lane College, "since the Volstead Law has become effective, drinking among the students has become almost entirely eliminated."

With one exception, educators in the Lone Star State replying to The Literary Digest's questionnaire agree that Prohibition is having a beneficial effect on the generation at college. Among them are President E. Godbold of Howard Payne College, President J. Sam Barnes of Southwestern University, who says the absence of saloons has very greatly simplified the question of discipline there; President J. D. Sandefar of Simmons University, whose opinion it is that "there is nothing like so much drinking among students as there was before the adoption of nation-wide Prohibition"; President Batsell Baxter of Abilene Christian College, and President J. C. Hardy of Baylor College for Women, who says "there is less drinking among the high school students as well as among the college students than before the Prohibition Law went into effect." President C. H. Maxson of Bishop College, which is operated by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, writes that "the young people of this day are growing up without a knowledge of the saloon. The money formerly wasted on drunkenness and crime," he says further, "is now expended in the channels of legitimate trade, making for higher standards of living and also making our community a safer and better place in which to build a home and rear a family." "I think I speak for every member of the faculty in saying that Prohibition has not increased drinking, drunkenness or any of the vices that accompany the old-time saloons," writes President S. P. Brooks of Baylor University, and President T. O. Walton of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas reports that the estimate of the discipline committee of the college is that since Prohibition, "the cases of discipline growing out of drinking have decreased by at least 95 per cent. Moreover," he says, "the situation is improving progressively as we get further and further away from the days of the open saloon. Out of a student body of more than 2,000 we have had only one case of discipline this year growing out of student drinking."

On the other hand, the Rev. Joseph Burke, C. S. C., president of St. Edward's University, writes that tho there is no liquor problem at his institution, it is quite evident to him that "drinking is a very serious menace to the young people at the present time." He recites:

"Before Prohibition there was a very healthy public sentiment against drink. This is not true to-day. It is quite the proper thing for the young man of to-day to carry a flask and to offer it to his young friends. A liquor-tainted breath is no longer an offense against social propriety, as it was formerly. Prohibition appears to have made drinking popular with the younger generation. This and the disrespect for law which has followed are to my mind the outstanding evils of Prohibition."

Virginia is another Southern State in which the cup that cheers seems to be banned from the college campus. Writing from the chair once occupied by Gen. Robert E. Lee, President Henry Louis Smith of Washington and Lee University says that "local Prohibition which abolished the open saloon in college towns was followed by a marked improvement in student behavior and a marked decrease of intemperance and coincidently of immorality. The presence of open saloons in neighboring cities proved, however, quite harmful." When State-wide Prohibition reenforced local Prohibition, the general improvement was still further marked. As a whole-hearted supporter of Prohibition, Dr. Smith goes on emphatically:

> "Since the close of the World War and the advent of woman's suffrage there has been a prevalent epidemic of revolt against every form of tradition, convention, ecclesiastical, social, and moral restraint of which the present demand for liberty to buy and drink liquor as any one wishes is in no sense a result but only an additional proof. But for the existence of legal restraint against the selling of intoxicants, the drunkenness, immorality, and law-breaking constituting the post-war crime wave would have been indefinitely greater and more disastrous, especially because of the wide distribution of automobiles and increasing wealth.
>
> "I regard the present outcry in and from certain sections of our non-American population, especially along the Atlantic seaboard, as mainly a definite, well-organized and liberally financed propaganda to break down all legal restraint against the distribution of intoxicants and other similar laws restricting personal liberty in the interest of ethics and morality.
>
> "The constant endeavor of many organizations and of many newspapers in our 'wet' centers of population to pile up votes for liquor through all kinds of referenda will be found, in my judgment, to originate among and to be carried on by those who are bitterly opposed to Prohibition."

Others who say that drinking has decreased among college students in the Old Dominion are President J. D. Eggleston of Hampden-Sidney College, President D. R. Anderson of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, President Paul H. Bowman of Bridgewater College, and President William J. Clark of Virginia Union University.

From Washington, D. C., President Harvey A. Morrison of Washington Missionary College and President J. Stanley Durkee of Howard University (colored) write that Prohibition has been of beneficial effect among students.

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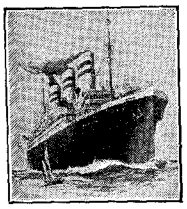

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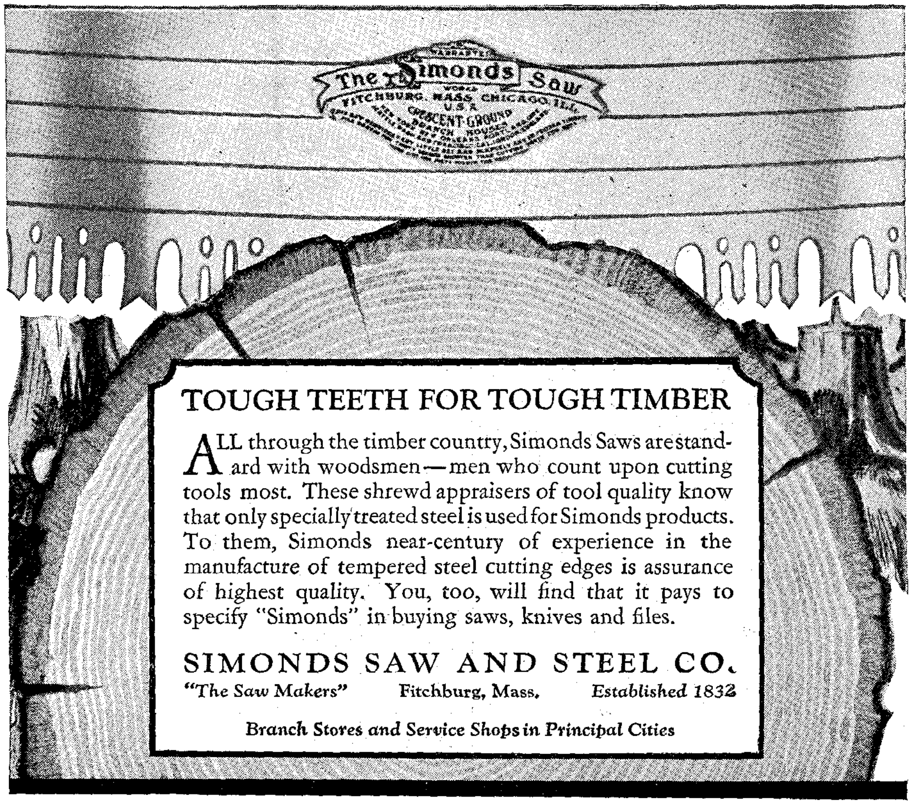
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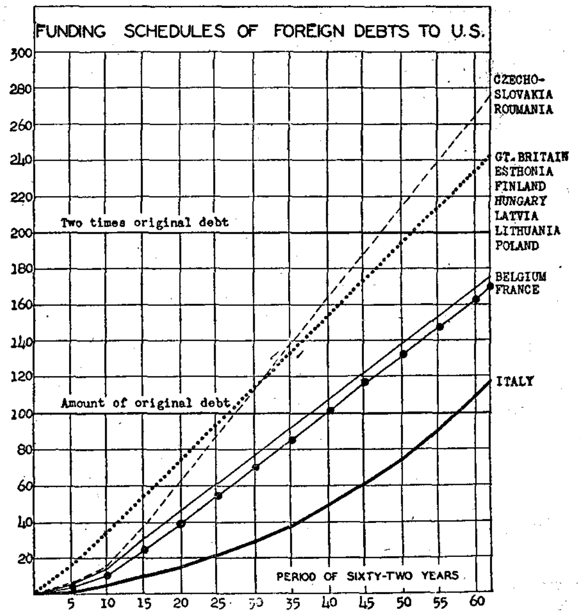
INVESTMENTS ▼ AND ▼ FINANCE

WHY SOME DEBTORS MUST PAY US DOUBLE

WHILE lenient terms reduce the debts which Europe owes us, the long periods of payment make the interest so large that the total in some cases is twice or nearly three times the original loan. *The Cleveland Trust Company Business Bulletin* has prepared a table showing how the total payments to be made by these different nations compare with the amount of the original debt in each case. This table does not indicate the amount of each debt, but merely the relation between the original debt and the total payments on interest and principal over the sixty-two-year period involved. The table is commented on briefly as follows:



From *The Cleveland Trust Company Business Bulletin*

SIXTY-TWO YEARS OF DEBT-PAYING

Showing how the total amounts paid in instalments by the various debtor nations compare with their original debts.

The debt of Great Britain amounted to more than four and a half billion dollars, and after much discussion it was decided that payments should begin at about 160 million dollars a year, increase to about 180 millions annually after the first few years, and continue for 62 years. At the end of that time the total payments would amount to more than eleven billion dollars, or nearly two and a half times as much as the original debt. Altho this total is large as compared with the original indebtedness, the computed present value, on a 4¼ per cent. basis, of the total principal and interest to be received is only about 82 per cent. as much as the amount owed when the agreement was reached.

The agreement with Great Britain has served as a model for funding the debts of twelve other nations over the same long term of sixty-two years. The details of the agreements follow several very different patterns as shown in the diagram.

The present worth of the payments involved by the settlement with Italy is only about 26 per cent. of the amount of the debt, altho if all the instalments are made on schedule time, the total paid will be a little more than the total of the original debt. France and Belgium will pay less than twice the original debt, and the present worth in these two cases is about 50 per cent. of the original amount.

Most of the agreements have closely followed the one with Great Britain, with total payments amounting to a little more than 240 per cent. of the original debts, and present values of about 82 per cent. of them. The most onerous settlements are those with Czechoslovakia and Roumania, represented by the dashed line in the diagram. The present value of the contemplated payments is only 80 per cent. of the totals owed, but the terms of funding are such that they call for aggregate payments amounting to two and three-quarters times as much as the debts originally owed.

WHY WE MAKE AND USE FEWER NAILS

"THE barefooted farmer boy of song and story used to hold up his galluses with a nail. Now he can't find the nail." Thus a steel magnate expresst himself to J. C. Royle of the Consolidated Press, in talking of the falling production of wire nails. The other steel mills have been running along at practically normal capacity, but the wire mills are finding business very slow. According to Mr. Royle, wire mills are operating at about 65 per cent. of capacity as compared with 80 to 90 per cent. in other plants. One reason for this is the unfavorable weather which held back farm buying of fencing and wire, "but the real reason for the slump" is said by well-posted steel men to be "a decreased consumption of wire nails."

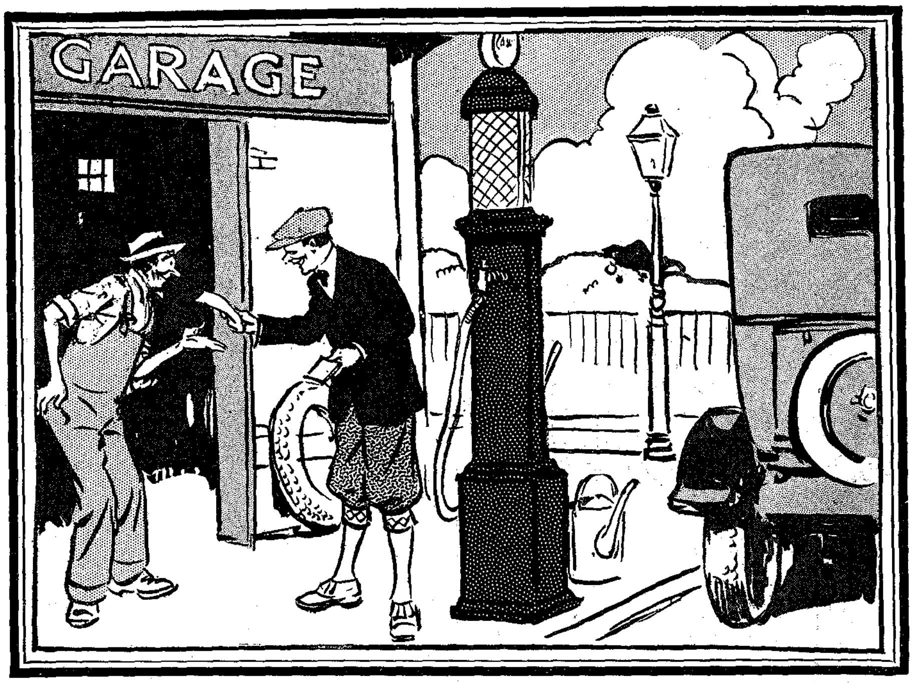
In explaining this, it is pointed out that paper containers are being used more and more. They have no nails in them, whereas "it is estimated that there are at least fifty nails in the ordinary packing box." So "every paper container which has supplanted a wooden packing box has automatically reduced the nail consumption by that number." And yet the makers of wooden boxes declare that the containers they turn out are being produced in as large quantities as ever, and that trade is so expanded as to use both wooden and paper boxes in great abundance. Officials of the New England Box Company, for instance, admit that "the use of nails has declined but explain that this has been caused by the expanding demand for wire-bound boxes which eliminate the pointed fasteners, by locked-cornered boxes and by improved cabinet-making methods." The use of the wire-bound wooden container eliminates the drawing of nails and leaves the slabs of which it is composed unmarred for other uses. We are told that the Ford Motor Company, for instance, specifies the shipping of certain accessories in wooden containers of a specified size. "The boards which go to form these containers are used as floor boards in Ford cars. And other manufacturers are said to make similar use of the material of which goods containers are made." And then, continues Mr. Royle, builders and contractors will substantiate the statement that carpenters are using fewer nails than formerly. "The decline in construction of small homes in cities and the move in favor of apartments has curtailed the use of nails."

But to make up at least in part for the smaller consumption of wire in the shape of wire nails, the use of wire for fencing purposes is said to be increasing in the West. "This was opposed by the old cattlemen, but in the Southeast where cattle raising is taking on a new lease of life the lack of fences was held to be one of the detriments of the industry since stock raisers are held accountable for damage done by their animals to unfenced plantations and fruit groves."

SHALE OIL—A BIG BUSINESS OF THE FUTURE

THE technical and engineering problems involved in the production of shale oil on a large scale are now on the way to satisfactory solution, we read in *The Review*, published by the brokerage house of Strassburger and Company of San Francisco. It is added that the production of shale oil, when the need comes for it, is bound to be one of the big industries of the world. We have in our own country, within sight, according to various estimates, "from 150 to 1,000 billion barrels of crude oil which can be extracted from oil shale by methods known to be efficient." And the total oil-shale deposits may be almost infinite. Coming down to brass tacks, the writer continues:

> It may be assumed that within the next quarter century, the shale lands of Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado alone will be producing around 2,000,000 barrels of oil a day. This will mean the mining and retorting of about 2,000,000 tons of oil shale daily—possibly more. The annual oil-shale production will then exceed the total coal production of this country in 1925. It is calculated that the production of shale oil per man per day will be considerably higher than the unit labor production in the coal industry, but when full allowances have been made for this, something like 300,000 miners will be required for the new industry, meaning, with dependents, well over a million mouths fed by shale workings. To these may be added a family, whose numbers can not be closely estimated, of public-service and city



Drawing by Tony Sarg

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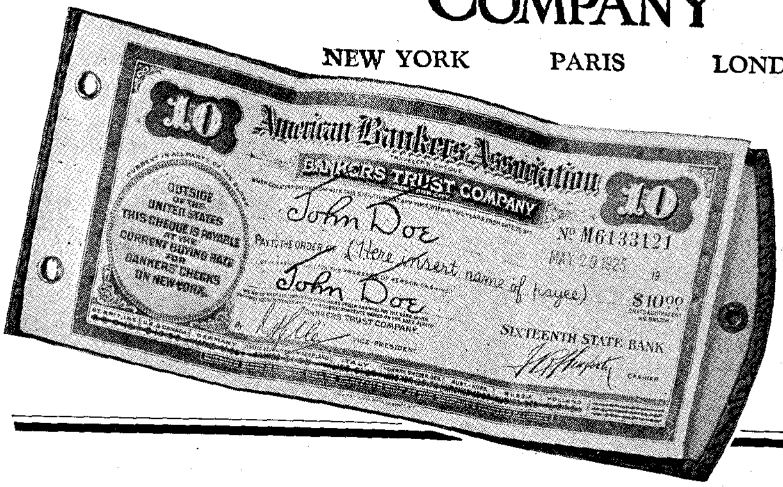

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
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workers, incidental to service to the miners and their families.

Important expansion of transportation will, as has been pointed out by others, be necessary. Road-building is an obvious consequence, power plants will be called for on a large scale, there will be countless other accessories to modern conceptions of well living—all calling for labor. Nor are the mines, and what their working demands, all; there will be retorting plants, refineries, housing for those engaged in these; more than can be scheduled here—the tale is but half told.

Two or three billion dollars in capital will be needed to launch the new industry on a large scale, says the San Francisco writer, who adds that:

If it may savor of undue optimism to claim that the production of shale-oil on a large scale is, in competition with petroleum, as yet feasible, it is a reasonable statement that the time is not far distant when it may hold its own on a small scale, and that production on whatever scale may be needed will be a sound commercial proposition. It can not be maintained that shale-oil possesses intrinsic merit equal to the average crude, but there is abundant evidence that the by-products are likely to equalize values in proportion to costs.

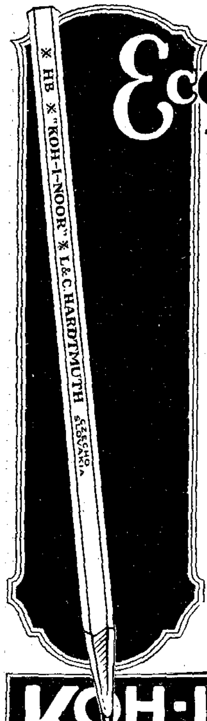
It is practically certain that the giants of the petroleum industry will be the developers of the shale-oil industry, and that shale-oil will reach the consumer through the efficient channels that exist at present.

Dr. Victor C. Anderson, former president of the Colorado School of Mines, is cited by the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* as a notable authority on shale-oil and he is quoted as follows on the subject of what is now going on in that industry:

The summer is expected to show increased activity in the production of shale-oil. The N. T. U. Company in California is erecting a series of forty-ton units up to a maximum of 1,000 tons daily capacity. In Wyoming the Wyoming Shale-Oil Products Company plans to erect a 300-ton Trumble plant. The deposit of this company shows 200 vertical feet of oil-shale that has been tested in the Trumble retort and yields a minimum of 26.2 gallons to the ton. The deposits are only one and a half miles from the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, on the banks of the Green River, from which an ample supply of water can be drawn for all retorting purposes. The deposits can be mined on the open cut, steam-shovel plan. The cost of production is estimated at less than $1.25 a barrel. The supply of oil-shale on 320 acres alone is sufficient to supply a 900-ton plant for 478 years.

In Colorado the Washington Oil-Shale Company is just completing its plant at Debeque to use a Ginet retort. The Index Company, also at Debeque, is installing an absorption plant. Both companies expect to be in operation this summer.

The possibilities in the manufacture of oil from shale in Colorado are enormous. Two thousand square miles are known to be underlaid by oil-shale in commercial quantity. The known production of oil from this deposit is calculated to be at least four times the probable well-oil production from all the oil pools of the United States.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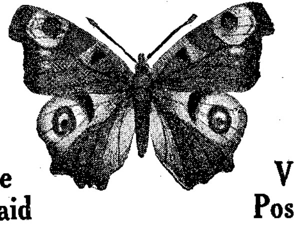

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THE TWO-HOME STANDARD OF LIVING

AS THE American standard of living sweeps onward, the "living wage" supplanted by the "saving wage" and that by the "cultural wage," people find that one of everything isn't enough—not even one home. Now, around New York, at any rate, a leading metropolitan real-estate dealer assures us, thousands of families are only waiting to have the idea of two homes correctly presented to them—"just as the idea of two bathrooms in the house or two automobiles in the garage is now being 'sold' by manufacturers." The point made by Mr. W. B. Harmon in the New York *Herald Tribune* is that "many families are coming to want two homes instead of one—the usual residence in town, close to the daily work, and a small place in the suburbs or the country, for pleasant living in the summer months." This sort of thing is no longer confined to the rich; indeed, Mr. Harmon says that much of recent real-estate activity near New York is due to this two-urge on the part of people of average means. It is all part of the recent elevation of our standard of living and the wide distribution of increased buying power. To quote:

> The 1920 census showed in New York City proper a total of 1,278,341 families and 2,531,412 wage and salary earners—practically two earners to a family. It may fairly be estimated that at least 25 per cent. of these families are economically able to own a summer residence in the suburbs, if they so desire.
>
> The buying power and the saving power of these families have been increasing steadily over a long period of years. Between 1900 and 1925 the life insurance carried by the average individual in this country increased from $112 to $621, or almost 600 per cent.; his savings in building and loan associations increased from $8.27 to $41.11, or almost 500 per cent.; his deposits in savings-banks increased from $31.44 to $78.19, or almost 150 per cent. For average family totals these individual dollar figures would need to be multiplied at least by five.
>
> When it is remembered that these large increases in savings or cash assets occurred simultaneously with large increases in expenditures for commodities consumed, the figures become very impressive. Undoubtedly a proportion of this increased income must be reflected in increased demand for more commodious housing—and since it is building activity which in the last analysis creates real-estate values, high living standards must, of course, be reflected in future demands for real estate.

This is no mere forecast for the future, concludes Mr. Harmon; "some of the present real-estate activity may now be traced to this cause." There is a great demand for homes in real-estate developments near New York by "salaried people who desire to have a quiet home by the sea for summer dwelling, yet intend to maintain their New York residence for the winter months. The additional expenditure involved is well within their means."

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 23.—The French Premier, Aristide Briand, forms another cabinet, with Joseph Caillaux as Finance Minister.

Twenty-five people are killed by Egyptian soldiers in Mecca during a riot precipitated by the playing of a band, as part of the ceremony in connection with the arrival of the Holy Carpet from Cairo. The Wahabis, who are now in control of Mecca, regard all music as contrary to the Koran.

June 24.—The British House of Lords defeats, 125 to 80, Viscount Astor's bill to enable peeresses in their own right to sit and vote in the House of Lords.

June 25.—Bobby Jones, of Atlanta, Georgia, wins the British open championship in golf, by two strokes with a score of 291 for seventy-two holes. The next two places also went to Americans—Al Watrous, with a score of 293, and Walter Hagan and George von Elm tying with 295 each.

Fifteen people are killed, and damage estimated at $30,000,000 is done to crops and property in Germany by a flood in the valleys of the Elbe and Oder rivers.

A plot to overthrow the administration of Premier Primo de Rivera of Spain is reported in a dispatch to have been discovered and utterly crusht, and 200 prominent persons are said to have been arrested. General de Rivera announces, however, that the uprising is only a minor movement and that the country is tranquil.

June 26.—Between 500 and 1,000 people are reported killed, and tremendous property damage is done, by a flood at Leon, State of Guanajuato, Mexico.

June 27.—A destructive earthquake shakes the islands in the Ægean and the Mediterranean seas.

Gen. Gomez da Costa installs himself as supreme ruler of Portugal, says a dispatch from Lisbon.

June 28.—Prime Minister King of Canada and his cabinet resign, and Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservatives, accepts the invitation of Baron Byng, the Governor-General, to form a ministry.

DOMESTIC

June 23.—President Coolidge extends the congratulations of the nation to Lieut.-Com. Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., and Aviation Pilot Lloyd Bennett for their flight over the North Pole, and presents the Hubbard Gold Medal, emblematic of extraordinary deeds in exploration to Lieutenant Byrd, and another medal of the National Geographic Society to Pilot Bennett.

Senator Neely of West Virginia introduces a resolution making it a Senate rule to disqualify as a member of the Senate one who knowingly permits more than $10,000 to be spent for him either in a primary or election.

June 24.—The Senate defeats, 45 to 39, the Haugen Farm Relief bill.

White men and Indians gather together at the Little Big Horn River, Montana, to observe the semicentennial of the

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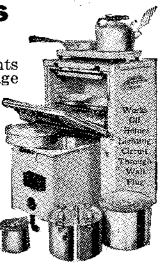

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massacre by Indians of Gen. George A. Custer and his command.

June 25.—Senator Robert M. La Follette introduces a resolution which would permit a candidate for the Senate to spend not more than $25,000 in his campaign.

President Coolidge indorses the Fess Farm Relief bill, which would set up a farm marketing board, appropriate $100,000,000 for working capital to be put at the disposal of the cooperative marketing associations, and attempt to stabilize markets, improve marketing machinery, and eliminate waste in industry.

June 26.—Three people are killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler in Great Swamp, Rhode Island, and the Cape Codder, a train of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, is wrecked when it rushes into the débris caused by the exploded locomotive.

Culinary Athletics.—R. M. sends us the story of a young bride who asked her husband to copy off a radio recipe she wanted. He did his best but got two stations at once, one of which was broadcasting the morning exercises and the other the recipe. This is what he took down:

"Hands on hips, place one cup of flour on the shoulders, raise knees and depress toes and mix thoroughly in one-half cup of milk. Repeat six times. Inhale quickly one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, lower the legs and mash two hard-boiled eggs in a sieve. Exhale, breathe naturally and sift into a bowl.

"Attention! Lie flat on the floor and roll the white of an egg backward and forward until it comes to a boil. In ten minutes remove from the fire and rub smartly with a rough towel. Breathe naturally, dress in warm flannels and serve with fish soup."—*Boston Transcript.*

Toujours la Politesse.—An old maid who lived in a London suburb was shocked at the language used by the men repairing the telephone wires near her house.

She wrote to the company about it, and the foreman was asked to report.

This he did in the following way:

"Me and Bill Fairweather were on this job. I was up the telephone pole, and accidentally let the hot lead fall upon Bill. It went down his neck. Then he said, 'You really must be more careful, Harry.' "—*The Outlook.*

Must Have Tickled Him.—A bluff old colonel was telling a jungle story in the club coffee-room, relates the London *Telegraph.* "Yes," he exclaimed dramatically, "it was in the dead of night. Outside was a roving elephant on destruction. I crept out and shot it dead in my pajamas."

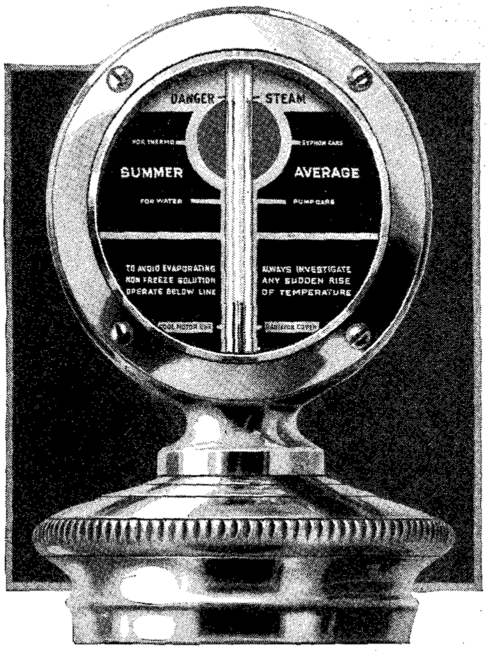
"But, colonel, how did the beast get into your pajamas?" drawled one of the listeners.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mamma's Darling.—

There's one Marine who's perfect,
An ideal in every way;
He doesn't drink, or smoke, or swear,
He's good the livelong day.
He's standing at "Attention,"
And never bats an eye;
I see him on the poster
As I go walking by.
—*The Leatherneck.*

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

8,000,000 drivers prove it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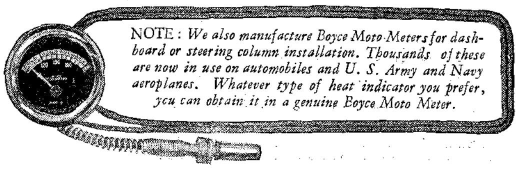
ALWAYS INVESTIGATE ANY SUDDEN RISE OF TEMPERATURE

Universal Model—$7.50

THE BOYCE MOTO METER is dependable under every driving condition. Its utility is not a matter of weeks or months. It lasts forever. Its warning is unmistakable.

It gives you a sense of security that no other instrument can. 8,000,000 drivers depend upon it to warn them in time to prevent expensive damage from overheated motors. It registers directly in the driver's line of vision—on the radiator cap. If your eyes are on the road ahead—where they should be—you cannot avoid watching your Boyce Moto Meter. Never confused with the other instruments on the crowded dashboard.

Manufacturers protecting their cars use Boyce Moto Meters as regular equipment. To meet a world-wide demand, the Boyce Moto Meter is made in America and in five foreign countries. Everywhere dealers have Boyce Moto Meters for every type of car—in various designs—$3.50 to $15.00.



NOTE: *We also manufacture Boyce Moto Meters for dashboard or steering column installation. Thousands of these are now in use on automobiles and U. S. Army and Navy aeroplanes. Whatever type of heat indicator you prefer, you can obtain it in a genuine Boyce Moto Meter.*

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THE MOTO METER COMPANY, INC., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.
THE MOTO METER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., Hamilton, Ontario
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Alert Women of 1926

MEN have always held curious ideas about women. They delight in generalizations about a sex which is infinitely various.

In his own home the male is habitually an unobservant creature. Leaving after breakfast and returning at dusk, he judges the household doings by what he sees in the morning rush, the evening hush or the abnormal régime of the week-end.

Man is prone to separate women offhand into two broad classes—the Always-at-Homes and the Never-at-Homes. The first, says he, are the nation's housekeepers; they cook, sew, clean, care for the children; they never go anywhere or do anything outside their own four walls, and each day's great event is the homecoming tread of milord. The others are the clubwomen, who play all the bridge, pour all the tea, serve on all the committees and make all the speeches; never bothering their buzzing heads with such matters as food for the master or shoes for the babies.

All of which is patently exaggerated when written down; yet it is precisely what hovers in the back of some masculine minds, prejudicing their actions in such practical matters as selling and advertising to women.

If you will look it up you will find that 89.9 per cent. of the women of America have no servants, and that nevertheless there are millions of members of the women's clubs.

Every day and everywhere women are driving through their housework in order to snatch a few hours in the afternoon for sport or culture or public affairs.

An observer in any town may witness the famous five o'clock scramble when the meetings and parties break up so that each wife may dash home and start the supper before her husband looms in sight.

Men who do not try to do so, simply do not understand the alert women of 1926.

The alert women are not those who have jewels and servants, ancestors and college degrees, large bank accounts and large leisure.

The alert women are found in every stratum of every community, at every income level. Most of them are doing their own work. Most of them are also doing their share of the community's work—much more, it may be said, than their men are doing, in church and club, for hospital and charity, in politics and the arts, for neighborhood, city, state and nation.

With the same pencil the alert woman writes down the shopping list and the notes for her discussion at the reading circle. Over the same telephone she orders the family food and reminds twenty fellow club members of the meeting to-morrow. In the same magazine she seeks out new home equipment and studies to keep abreast of the affairs of the world outside.

You can not, however, safely generalize about alert women. They have no common characteristic except their alertness. They number several million, scattered widely, varying in buying power, social standing and education. Each is well known in her circle of intimates and acquaintances as a center of influence, one whose word of mouth carries conviction and whose example is forceful. Merchants know her, seek her trade and recommend to other customers the goods which she favors.

By the very fact of their alertness, these women become readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST. As shown by exact analysis, there are now 2,415,086 women and girls reading this weekly magazine. A women's market of great size and unmatched influence.

The Literary Digest

ADVERTISING OFFICES: NEW YORK, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

birthright, inheritance.—"W. C. B.," Middleury, Vt.—A *birthright* is "a privilege or possession to which one is born." An *inheritance* is something which one may acquire." We ssume that Senator Lodge, when he wrote the hrase, "the great language is at once their *rthright* and their *inheritance*," had in mind that n a country like ours there are many people to hom the great language which we speak is a *irthright*, and that there are others to whom it is n *inheritance*. For example, if one's ancestors ere born in Italy and emigrated to England, nglish became their *inheritance*.

Centigrade thermometer.—"M. J. N.," Mehanicsville, N. Y.—The *Centigrade thermometer* s sometimes called the *Celsius*, but that name is rroneously applied. In the *Celsius thermometer* he scale is divided like the *Centigrade* except that he numeration runs downward instead of upvard. The idea of such a thermometer was roposed by Anders Celsius in 1742, but he roposed zero as the boiling point and 100 as the reezing point. In 1743 Christin, working inlependently of Celsius, proposed a scale idenical with that of Celsius except reversing the igures for the two points—zero as the freezing point and 100 as the boiling point. This scale was later adopted and became the common *Centigrade scale*.

Credit is generally awarded to Celsius for the *Centigrade thermometer*, even tho the form ultimately adopted was that of Christin, for Christin advanced nothing new except the reversal of the two exact figures.

gotten.—"H. H. W.," New York City.—The word *gotten* has been good English since 1340. It occurs in Shakespeare, notably in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, *Richard II.*, and *Henry VI.* It was used by Gladstone in his *Odes of Horace*, and it is found recorded in all dictionaries of the English language.

Apart from this, we have quotations of its use in English literature from Pope's Translation of the *Iliad*, from Evelyn's *Memoirs*, from Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, from Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, from Hobbes's *Leviathan*, from Hume's *History of England*, as well as from forty other instances of its use, ranging from Sir Walter Scott's time down to our own.

In some parts of the English-speaking world, the form is not so frequently heard as in others, but it may be heard frequently in the Midland Counties and occasionally in London.

It may be a matter of interest to know that *gotten* is more frequently heard in North Britain than in the South or in the Midlands.

govern.—"L. M. S.," New York City.—The word *govern*, in the sense of "influence," is good English, and has been good English for several centuries. "Ordinary minds are *governed* by their eyes and ears."

The phrase that you submit, "You can not *govern* my mind," implies the very thought of "influence." One who says "You can not *govern* my mind" means "You can not *influence me*."

linene.—"H. B. McK.," New York City.—The form *linene* was first used in 1225. It occurs in "Ancren Riwle," literally, the "Anchoresses Rule," a treatise on rules of monastic life attributed to Simon of Ghent, bishop of Salisbury in 1297, but more probably written by Richard le Poor, bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1237. Langland, in his "Piers Plowman," made use of the term in 1362 for "cloth woven from flax or hemp."

Linenette, a textile fabric made in imitation of linen, was introduced in 1890 or thereabouts. This term found its way into the daily press two or three years later.

The reference to the use cited above of 1225 is "Next the flesh no man shall wear *linene* cloth."

the latch-string is out.—"A. K. T.," New York City.—The first example that we have of the use of this phrase dates from 1887. It was the creation of some journalist who wrote for *The Pall Mall Gazette*, London, January 8, page 6, column 2: "We have hung our *latch-string out* to you and yours." In 1893, *The Advance*, of Chicago, for March 16, page 209, wrote: "Our *latch-string is out* has become a classical expression of cordial hospitality."

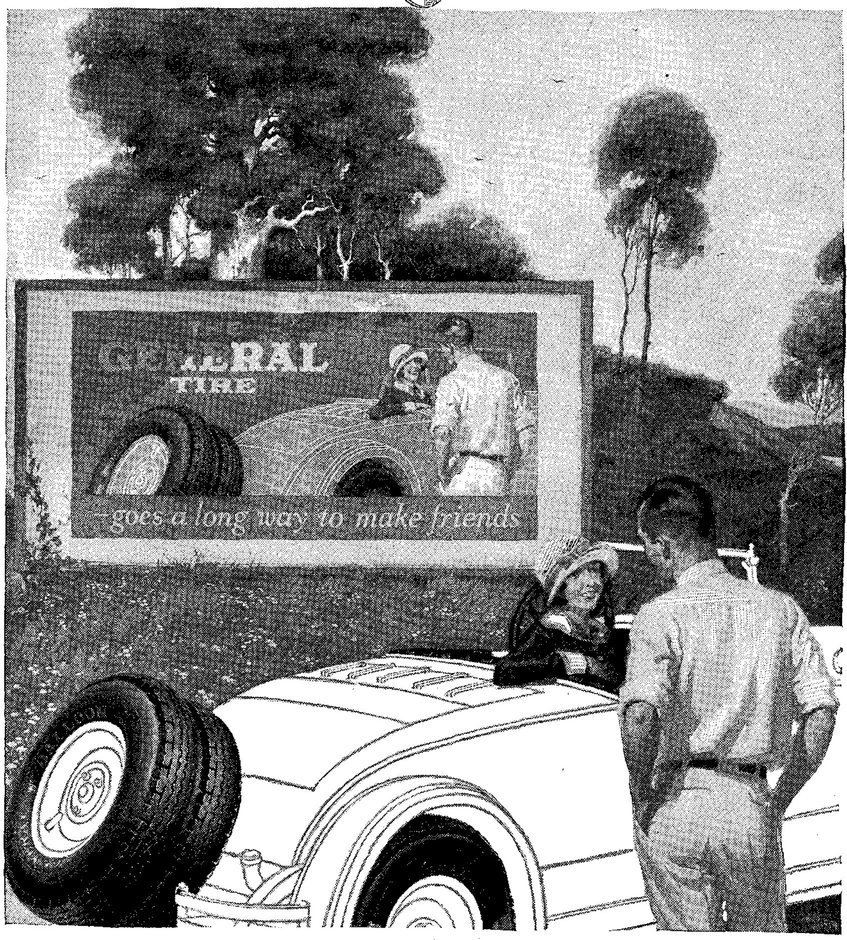
"A. P.," Boston, Mass.—The correct spelling of the name to which you refer is *Anastasia*.

"V. H. L.," Searcy, Ark.—(1) "The Rev. Mr. J. R. Smith" is correct; so is "The Rev. J. H. Smith." "Rev. J. H. Smith" is lacking in dignity, and also "Rev. Smith" or "The Rev. Smith." In the latter case, if the initials are not known, the correct form is "The Rev. Mr. Smith."

(2) The correct form is "J. H. Smith, D.D.," not "Dr. J. H. Smith, D.D." In addressing the man you would, of course, speak to him as "Dr. Smith."

(3) It is not correct to insert the abbreviation *Mr.* in the title "The Rt. Rev. John H. Smith."

THE MARK OF LEADING TIRE STORES EVERYWHERE


GENERAL
TIRE
—goes a long way to make friends

It's the *second* 10,000 miles that makes the big hit

If you want to join that big group of car owners who are enjoying an extra advantage on every point of tire service, get going on Generals.

Almost unbelievable mileage has had a lot to do with the big swing to General, but there are many other advantages that make General stand out among tire values today.

Using only the purest friction rubber in generous quantities reduces internal heat and wear and assures not only the longest possible tire wear, but also a worth-while saving in power and gasoline. The extra cushioning of General Tires means a greater degree of comfort and safety in addition to being a decided factor in longer car life.

Talk to the General dealer. He can arrange it so that in changing to Generals you won't sacrifice the unused mileage in your present tires. Get going on Generals now.

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BUILT IN AKRON, OHIO, BY THE GENERAL TIRE AND RUBBER CO.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Dental Note.—Many a true word is spoken through false teeth.—*Union Pacific Magazine.*

Collects Trifles.—Teacher—"Johnny, name a collective noun."

Johnny—"A vacuum-cleaner."—*Good Hardware.*

Over-Proof.—Professor Hrdlicka is going on a scientific search in Alaska. Here's hoping he finds his missing vowel.—*Boston Transcript.*

Here's hoping that the missing vowel is not an "a."—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Ancient Lineage. — "My forefathers came over in the *Mayflower.*"

"Huh! Mine went to the opening performance of 'Abie's Irish Rose.'" —*Life.*

Page the Squirrel.—An old man, after waiting in a confectionery store for about ten minutes, grew impatient at the lack of service. "Here, young lady," he called, "who waits on the nuts?"—*Everybody's.*

Waiting for Results.—Clerk—"How are you coming along with your poultry?"

Customer—"I've been swindled. I bought three different incubators and not one of them has laid an egg yet." —*Good Hardware.*

Obeyed Orders.—"Prisoner, did you steal that rug?"

"No, yer Honor. A lady gave it to me and told me to beat it, and I did."—*Leatherneck.*

Whizbangs.—In this country it's hard to tell whether it is a shot or just the backfire of an automobile. Over in Italy they never know whether it is Mount Vesuvius or Mussolini.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

No Incentive.—Employer—"Sam, I hear you and George almost had a fight."

Sam—"Yassah, boss, we all would 'a' had a terrible fracas, only they wasn't nobody there to hold us apart."—*Life.*

To Repel Invaders.—The following sign is displayed above the ice-cream counter of a prominent drug store:

"Take a brick home; it's fine when company comes."—*Union Pacific Magazine.*

Deceived the Eye.—A woman and her little daughter stopt to look at some live chickens that were running about in a drug store window on Huntington Avenue. The mother remarked: "Those chickies were hatched in an incubator, dear."

"Why, mamma," said the child in surprize, "no one could tell them from real ones."—*Boston Transcript.*

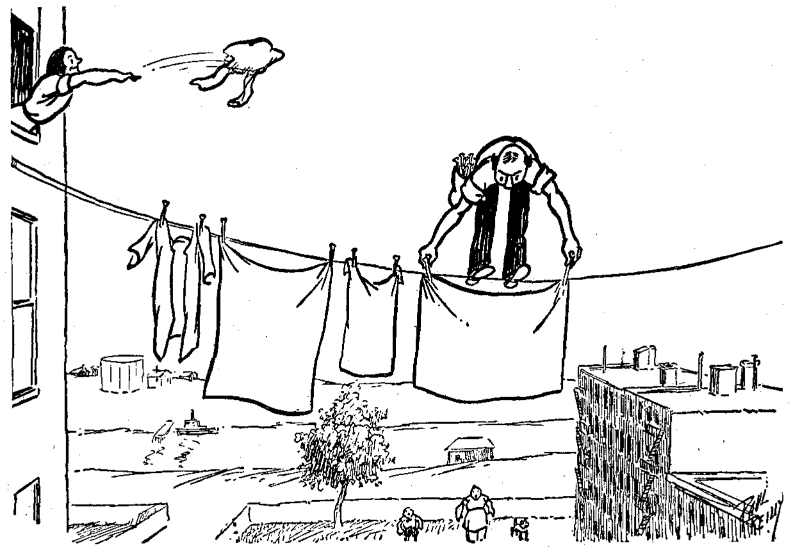
An Old-Fashioned Figure.—

WOMAN IS KILLED WHEN
BUS HITS HER ON CURVE
—*Headlines in an Arkansas paper.*

Hammers Out.—

INVITE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
TO PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS
—*United States Daily (Washington).*

A Commendable Habit.—"A good homing-pigeon will often fetch fifty pounds," says an English paper. Personally, we would let it.—*Boston Transcript.*



Professor Digitalis, the slack wire artist, is a great help to his wife

—*Judge.*

Our Suffering Language.—Teacher—"Use 'statue' in a sentence."

Abbie—"Ven I came in last night mine pappa says, 'Statue, Abbie?'"—*Allegheny Alligator.*

A Case for Spanking.—School-Teacher (absent-mindedly to her young man)—"You did not turn up last night. Have you a written excuse from your mother?"—*The Passing Show.*

Getting Peeled.—Wild and disheveled, watery of eye, and trembling of limb, he burst into the dentist's consulting room and addrest the molar merchant in gasping tones:

"Do you give gas here?"

"Yes," replied the dentist.

"Does it put a man to sleep?"

"Of course."

"Nothing would wake him?"

"Nothing. But—"

"Wait a bit; you could break his jaw or black his eye without him feeling it?"

"My dear sir, of course, I—"

"It lasts about half a minute, doesn't it?"

"Yes."

With a war-whoop of joy and relief the excited man threw off his coat and waistcoat.

"Now," he yelled, as he tugged at his shirt, "get yer gas-engine ready. I want you to pull a porous-plaster off my back."—*Credited to "Exchange" by the Christian-Evangelist.*

The Cynical Compositor.—"Births, Deaths, and Mirages."—*Smith's Weekly (Sydney).*

Economy.—Did you hear about the Scotchman who fried his bacon in Lux to keep it from shrinking?—*The Congregationalist.*

Too Good to Part With.—Lady—"We saw the advertisement about this house being for sale and we've come to see it."

Owner—"Yes, madam, but after reading the ad writer's description of it we have decided not to sell."—*You and Me.*

Couldn't Dress the Part.—"I hear Ella has given up her business career."

"Yes, poor thing, she never looked well in a smock."—*Life.*

Ante-Natal Achievement.—Mr. Bannard's range of acts are summed up in the following tabulated list: 1884, born in Brooklyn; 1876, graduated from Yale with scholarship and undergraduate social honors. —*Boston Transcript.*

Daring the Joyrider. —A junk shop near a railroad crossing in Denver carries a sign with this hint to motorists: "Go ahead; take a chance. We'll buy the car."—*Denver Public Service Bulletin.*

That Honeyed Smile.—Customer—"Have I the pleasant expression you require?"

Photographer—"Perfectly, sir."

Customer—"Then shoot quick; it hurts my face."—*Boston Transcript.*

Sentry Duty. — The owner of a big plant, addressing a new employee:

"Did my foreman tell you what you will have to do?"

"Yes, sir, he told me to wake him up when I see you coming."—*Forbes Magazine.*

Deuces Wild?

$25,000,000 POKER
PLANT FOR NEW ZEALAND
Government Grants Permit for Largest
Project in Southern Hemisphere
—*Headlines in the New York Herald Tribune.*

"Now is the Time to Subscribe."—As for magazines, sailors should take to *The Atlantic*, clock-makers to *The Dial*, tired people to *Outing*, and Bolshevists to *The Red Book*. Librarians should appreciate *The Bookman*, young wives *Good Housekeeping*, pugilists *Punch*, and workers in ebony *Blackwoods*. Prisoners naturally want *Liberty*, controversialists *The Forum*, patriotic folks *The American*, devourers of books The Literary Digest, and all of us *Everybody's*.—*Boston Transcript.*